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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVII NO. 66 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

*BRITAIN WILL NOT RECOGNISE*

# Nazi Occupation Of Czechoslovakia

## Cabinet Reviews European Situation

## HALIFAX SEES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

## German Bluff Exposed: Defence Ministers Meet

LONDON: March 18.

**The Cabinet meeting, which began at 17-00 hours ended at 19-20. No further meeting had been arranged. It is understood the Ministers had a general review of the whole situation.**

### Runciman & Hoare Absent

**The meeting of the Cabinet was attended by all Members except Lord Runciman, who is taking a sea voyage for health and Sir Samuel Hoare, who is suffering from chill.**

**Public interest is shown by the fact that hundreds of people gathered at Downing Street, where extra police was stationed.**

**The Prime Minister will remain in the town for the week-end to keep in touch with the situation.**

### Defence Ministers Meet

**During the afternoon a meeting of Defence Ministers was held at the Offices of the Committee of Imperial Defence.**

**There was a meeting of Dominion High Commissioners with Sir Thomas Inskip this afternoon, whereat the High Commissioners were informed of the latest International developments.**

### *RUMANIAN MINISTER SEES HALIFAX*

On arrival in London for the Cabinet meeting Mr. Chamberlain declared, he had no statement to make, adding: "I made my statement last night".

Mr. Eden spent twenty minutes with Lord Halifax just before the meeting.

Another of Lord Halifax's recent callers was Mr. Tilea, Rumanian Minister, who called at the Foreign Office last night and, it is believed, acquainted Lord Halifax with details of Germany's economic demands.

The situation arising out of Rumania's request for British assurances in the face of economic demands from Germany was discussed to-day by Lord Halifax with the French, American, Russian and German Ambassadors, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

M. Tilea, Rumanian Ambassador, last night saw Lord Halifax and informed him of M. Wohltat's demarche in Bucharest. It is understood the link between the kingdoms of Great Britain and Rumania was stressed as also Rumanian determination to resist any German or other encroachment on her soil with the full force of her arms.

It is significant that while information about the German move was available in London, not against the wishes of Rumanians, it was later vigorously denied in Bucharest, undoubtedly in the hope that Germany would be able gracefully to modify her position. It is recalled that shortly after the Czech crisis last September, Germany presented similar demands to Hungary to the effect that Hungary should remain an agricultural country and restrict the size of her army.

It is indicated that Germany, having drawn Hungary into her economic orbit and rendered Hungarian army of small account, is now preparing for the next territorial move by striving to subjugate economically and hence politically a country, which lies one beyond. It is assumed that the British attitude is being discussed at this afternoon's Cabinet meeting in conjunction with the information available as a result of Lord Halifax's diplomatic contacts this morning.

While it is emphasised in German circles that the German Ambassador's interview with Lord Halifax was a routine visit, it is learnt that Lord Halifax took the opportunity to repeat the British viewpoint that the occupation of Czechoslovakia was not to be recognised as legitimate.

The Russian Ambassador, who had earlier seen Sir Robert Vansittart for an account of the latest developments, was summoned by Lord Halifax in order to exchange views. It is stated the question of mutual action did not come up.—Reuter.

### *CHAMBERLAIN'S BUSY DAY*

LONDON, March 19.

**Mr. Chamberlain had a busy day. Lord Halifax, Sir Kingsley Wood, and Mr. Oliver Stanley called on him in the morning, while Lord Chatfield and Sir Thomas Inskip called in the afternoon. Lord Halifax and Mr. Oliver Stanley paid a second visit in the afternoon.**

**M. Maisky spent half an hour with Lord Halifax at the Foreign Office, this afternoon.**

**Sir Nevile Henderson arrived in London, this afternoon, and drove straight to the Foreign Office where he had an interview with Lord Halifax.—Reuter.**

45 MINUTES' STAY

Sir Neville Henderson's stay at the Foreign Office lasted three-quarters of an hour.

Lord Halifax revisited 10 Downing Street, at 4|45 p.m., and remained for two hours.

PREMIER'S AUDIENCE WTH KING

Mr. Chamberlain left Downing Street at 5-10 p.m. and drove to Buckingham Palace for an audience with the King at 6 p.m. to report the latest developments in the European situation. Two to 300 people in Downing Street cheered the Premier as he drove away. The Premier remained with the King for just over an hour and then drove back to Downing street.

CABINET MEETING

The cabinet is meeting to-morrow.—Reuter.

### GERMAN TROOPS PARADE IN PRAGUE

PRAGUE, March 19.

Many Czechs went walking in the country this morning to avoid witnessing a parade of German troops at Wenceslas Place during

(Continued on page 7, col. 1).

## Full Powers For Cabinet

### French Senate Grants Premier's Demands

PARIS, March 19.

The Senate Finance Committee passed the Full Powers Bill this morning with only two dissentient votes. M. Daladier stated that the gravity of the Foreign situation justified the powers he had requested. "I must be able to take immediately all measures whether military, economic or financial which the defence of our frontiers demands". M. Daladier said: Let it be understood that should circumstances make it necessary he might ask for a prolongation of the validity of the special powers when the time came.

The Plenary Bill is exceedingly brief. After the preamble it says that the Government are authorised until 30/11/39 to take by decrees in the Council of Ministers measures necessary for the defence of the country. These decrees will be submitted for ratification to Parliament before 31/12/39.

The first Decree Laws will be issued on Monday. It is believed that the measures envisaged include, firstly, increase in the number of military effectives to fill the gaps due to contingents required to guard the Spanish refugees and low birthrate; secondly, increase in armaments production; thirdly, formation of stocks of raw materials; fourthly, priority in private industry for war materials; fifthly, establishment of a new fund to finance new industries; sixthly, modification of the law for the organisation of the country at war-time in order to allow Government the requisition of establishments and labour, seventhly, increase of working hours in private industries working for arsenals and nationalised factories.—Reuter.

### Senate Votes Full Powers' Bill

PARIS, Mar. 19.

The Senate voted M. Daladier's Full Powers Bill by 286 votes to 17.—Reuter.

### *HITLER AT LINZ*

*Inspects Factories In District*

BERLIN: March 18.

Herr Hitler interrupted his journey to Berlin at Linz.

He received an ovation when he appeared on the balcony of a local hotel.

Later he motored in the district inspecting new factories.—Reuter.

### VIRAWALLA MEETS JAMSAHEB

RAJKOT, March 18.

His Highness the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, while returning from Delhi, is reported to have been met by Durbar Virawala at the railway station this morning.

It is presumed their talks centred round the Rajkot problem.—United Press.

MR. GIBSON RETURNING TO DELHI.

RAJKOT, March 18.

The Agency Resident Mr. Gibson is returning to-morrow from Delhi. It is rumoured the Thakore Saheb with Virawala will go to Delhi shortly, though nothing definite is known about this.

LADY BRABOURNE IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 18.

Lady Brabourne arrived in London and was met by Lord Fortescue representing the King and Sir Findlater Stewart.—Reuter.

## GERMAN RAPE ON CZECH LAND

### Russia's Refusal To Recognise Conquest

**MOSCOW, March 19.**

**M. Litvinoff Commissar for Foreign Affairs has informed Germany that the Soviet refused to recognise the annexation of Czechoslovakia.**

A note containing the decision declared "The occupation of the Czech Provinces by German Troops and the subsequent actions by the German Government cannot but be considered arbitrary, violent and aggressive. In the opinion of the Soviet Government, the actions of the German Government, far from eliminating the danger to universal peace have, on the contrary, created and enhanced such danger, violated political stability of Central Europe, increased the elements of alarm, and dealt a fresh blow to the feeling of security among the peoples."—Reuter.

LEGAL VALIDITY REPUDIATED

MOSCOW.—Refusing to recognise the legal validity of German action in Czechoslovakia, M. Litvinoff declares that the Czechoslovak Republic has been one of the few European States where internal tranquillity and peaceable foreign policy were really secured. The note declines to believe that any people who for hundreds of years fought for their independence would voluntarily agree to the destruction of it after obtaining it.—Reuter.

### Interpretation Of Litvinoff's Note

MOSCOW, Mar. 19.

Reports that Rumania has received a definite promise of Soviet help are authoritatively denied. Competent Soviet circles state that Rumania has not asked for help and the Soviet has not made any promise. The Soviet spokesmen assert that M. Litvinoff's note indicated the Soviet attitude in the event of a similar aggression against Hungary or Rumania.—Reuter.

### Polish-Ruthenian Frontier In Hungarian Hands

WARSAW, Mar. 19.

The whole of the Polish-Ruthenian Frontier is in the hands of Hungarian troops except the town of Woronienka.

Telegrams of congratulation of fixing a common Polish-Hungarian frontier were exchanged between Admiral Horthy and Smigyridz, Director-General of the Polish Army.—Reuter.

### *GRIGG-GANDHIJI PARLEY*

NEW DELHI, Mar. 19.

Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member of the Government of India had a 45-minutes talk with Gandhiji to-day.

Prior to this Gandhiji met the members of the Jaipur Praja Mandal as a result of which the Satyagraha in Jaipur State was suspended.

MAHATMA CONFERS WITH PUNDITJI

Before he started his weekly silence Gandhiji had another prolonged talk with Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Pundit Nehru has postponed his departure to Allahabad and will leave to-morrow.—A. P

### HERBERT BAILEY DEAD

LONDON: March 18.

The death has occurred of Mr. Herbert Bailey, Managing Editor of the British United Press.—Reuter.

## *Russia To Strike If Rumania Is Attacked*

### NEW ALIGNMENT OF PEACE POWERS

## Conference For Concerted Action Looms Large

**MOSCOW: March 19.**

**Reticence was observed in Soviet circles last night regarding possible Soviet action in face of the reported German pressure on Rumania pending official information on the subject.**

### Silence Is Not Inaction

**The silence does not mean that the Soviet authorities are not gravely concerned with any action which might bring Germany, considered to be the Soviet's most dangerous enemy, close to its borders.**

### If Rumania Is Attacked

**It is believed in informed circles that the Soviet cannot but wield a strong hand, if Rumania's integrity is threatened, particularly, as Soviet interests in the Ukraine might thereby be vitally affected.—Reuter.**

### *NEW ALIGNMENT OF POWERS*

LONDON, March 19.

Rumania's approach to Britain over the virtual German economic ultimatum presented to her and what would be the sequel occupy the major attention of the Sunday papers whose readers are given a grim picture of the European crisis.

The report that a new alignment of Powers headed by Britain, France and the Soviet and supported by Poland, Rumania, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia has been proposed is given prominence.

According to some diplomatic correspondents proposals were discussed at last night's Cabinet meeting at which no decision was taken pending the completion of the consultations with the Dominions.

The possibility of a conference of four Major Peace Powers, Britain, France, the United States and Russia, with a view to adopting a common policy also appears in many accounts.

GERMAN ARMY MARCHES EAST

No serious attempt is made to lift the veil enshrouding the immediate intentions of Germany, it being recognised that the secret is closely hidden among Herr Hitler and his close advisers who conferred at Vienna last night. But the public everywhere is reminded that the German Army is marching East and its destination is "unknown." Poland and Hungary are now united by a common frontier through which Germany will have to march to Rumania and have already, according to the "Sunday Times" Warsaw correspondent, begun political and military conversations.

It is elsewhere reported that Polish-Rumanian Staff talks will begin to-day.

WHAT TILEA TOLD HALIFAX

"The Sunday Times" diplomatic correspondent understands that the Rumanian Ambassador M. Tilea told Lord Halifax at their meeting on Friday that 44 German Divisions half in Czechoslovakia and the remainder mobilising Germany—were preparing to move eastwards. The correspondent adds that in Rumanian circles it is considered that even if Germany is preparing to attack Rumania this operation could not be undertaken within ten days.

HITLER'S ADVICE TO MUSSOLINI

The attitude of Hungary, and more particularly of Italy, to the recent events and the possibility of new action by Germany are still obscure. "The Observer's"

(Continued on page 7, col. 4)

### *SUBHAS MAKES SLOW PROGRESS*

*Temperature May Come To Normal In Week*

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who had gone to Jealgora to see the Congress President, returned to Calcutta to-night. He told the Associated Press that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was still very weak, and the progress towards recovery was very slow. Doctors believed that if there was no further complication, the Congress President's temperature might be expected to come to normal in about a week's time.—A. P

### *FALL IN BOSE'S TEMPERATURE*

*Insomnia Not So Acute During Last 2 Days*

JHARIA, March 19.

Mr. Bose's health continues to show signs of improvement, though his general condition is the same. This morning his temperature was 100.2. Last night it was 101.4.

Insomnia, which is one of Mr. Bose's complaints, has not been so acute during the last two days.

Mr. Bose has received a telegram from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad enquiring about his health. —A.P.

### *SARAT BOSE FOR DHANBAD*

CALCUTTA: March 16.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose left for Dhanbad to-day to see Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. He is expected to return to Calcutta to-morrow night.

There is no truth in the report emanating from New Delhi that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose is proceeding to Delhi to see Gandhiji.

It is understood Mr. Bose has telegraphed to Gandhiji yesterday saying that he is not going to Delhi at the present moment. —United Press.

### *FRANCO TO OPEN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS*

MADRID, March 18.

The National Defence Council Foreign Minister, Besteiro, appealed to General Franco over the Madrid Radio to-night to open negotiations for an honourable peace.—Reuter.

BURGOS, Mar. 19.

"We wish a victorious peace," declared the Nationalist Minister for the Interior, M. Suner, replying to the Madrid wireless appeal. General Franco will open peace negotiations.—Reuter.

### *U. S. TO STAND BY CZECH LEGATION*

WASHINGTON, March 19.

The State Department will refuse to assist the German Embassy to obtain possession of the Czech Legation according to authoritative circles. It is added that the administration will give "complete moral backing" to a determined fight waged by M. Hurban to prevent the German occupation of the legation premises.—Reuter.

### Sentence On Bueno Commuted

MADRID: March 18.

The Supreme Military Court commuted the sentence on Emilio Bueno to life imprisonment.—Reuter.

### *HUNGARY AND "PEACE" OF EUROPE*

*Dr. Teleki's "Gratitude" To Mussolini*

ROME: March 19.

Dr. Teleki telegraphed to Sgr. Mussolini on the occasion of "Hungarian troops reaching for the first time the secular frontier of Hungary," expressing gratitude that the Duce was "the first among the European statesmen to recognise the just cause of this country."

The Duce replied: "The Italian people share the satisfaction of the Hungarian nation in this historic moment."

Count Csaky and Count Ciano also exchanged telegrams both expressing the conviction that the new situation thus created for Hungary will strongly contribute to a consolidation of the peace of Europe."—Reuter.

### Jewish Strike Postponed

JERUSALEM, Mar. 19.

The Jewish National Council announced to-day that 24 hours' strike in Palestine due to-morrow has been postponed pending the publication of the British proposals.—Reuter.

### *"ACQUIRED EMPIRE BY ROBBERY"*

*Nazi Press Retort To Britain*

BERLIN: March 18.

"A British statesman should be the last to question whether in this world a nation is entitled to take care of other nationals," declared the official "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's speech.

The paper adds: "Britain regards her world power as a fact that must not be touched by others. She, therefore, has every reason to avoid an attitude which might give the impression that she is not ready to concede the same principle to the other great nations."

The "Boersen Zietung" writes: "We are not inclined to listen to reproaches from a country which has acquired an empire by robbery. The incorporation of Bohemia and Moravia is an even of no concern to Great Britain. Its settlement within the realm of the Reich is, therefore, a purely German affair."—Reuter.

# Our Tabulated Adlets

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**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

### 42 SITUATION VACANT.

**Wanted Personal Assistant** (for office routine) start Rs. 30. Security Rs. 300 essential. Apply Box No. 11520, "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted a Motor Cleaner** for the Vile Parle Municipality. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials to the President, Vile Parle Municipality, Vile Parle. (10824)

**Wanted an Influential Doctor** to run, on his own Convalescent Home in a fine healthiest Hotel Building of Ripon, Mahableshwar. (11508)

**Wanted Permanently a Reliable** and well experienced Chief Chemist for a 1,000 ton Sugar Mill in Bengal. Applications from candidates who have held such post for at least 7 years and can produce best White Sugar in double sulphitation process would only be considered. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 10819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

**Appointments with good salaries** as Accountants, Secretaries, Cost Accountants, Works and Office Managers, Chief Clerks, Bank and Insurance Officers, Cashiers and Book-keepers, are the normal attainments of those who qualify with Allied Schools. Examinations can be taken in India and success guaranteed by postal training. Allied Schools is the leading institution in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for free 100 p. Book "The Direct Way to Success", stating age, education and business experience, Allied Schools 301, Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (10693)

**WANTED**

**L.S.G.D. Diploma Training Classes** for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay, commence from 1-5-39 at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Lady students are also admitted to Bombay Centre. Apply for revised prospectus (free) to Director, Local Self-Government Institute, Fort, Bombay. (10698)

### 652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**For Comforts Better Use. Cheapest** "Zenith" Steel Spring Cots, 6' x 2-1|2' Rs. 8; 6' x 3' Rs. 9; 6' x 3-1|2' Rs. 10-8 each. Zenith, 46, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3. (11519)

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GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

**G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS**

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the repairs and maintenance of beam scales belonging to the Stores Department, Bombay. Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 31-3-1939 at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

(10808)

## Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHANDRASEN BAPOORAO GAIKWAD, SHURSEN BAPOORAO GAIKWAD, VIRSEN BAPOORAO GAIKWAD, and BAI LAXMIBAI, widow of Bapoorao Gaikwad, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my clients Mr. Jagjivan Oghad and Mr. Vithal Oghad, also of Bombay Hindu inhabitants.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Dahanukar Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF LEASEHOLD LAND OR GROUND, with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Haines Road, Byculla, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement an area of eight hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts being plot No. 76 (formerly known as plot No. 50) of the East Agripada (South) Estate formerly of the Board for the improvement of the city of Bombay, and now of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, bounded, on the North East by Haines Road, on the South East by the property of Mahadeo Krishnaji Kamble, on the West partly by plot No 1 of the said estate leased to Elizabeth Hiscock and now assigned to Narayandas Bhagvandas and partly by land formerly of the board and now of the Corporation laid out as service passage, and on the North West partly by land formerly of the Board and now of the Corporation laid out as a service passage and partly by plot No 75 of the said estate leased out to Shavaksha Jamshetji Dubhas and another, which piece of land forms portion of New Survey No. 3489 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 13/1840, Byculla Division, with the buildings thereon consisting partly of a bungalow of a ground floor and one upper floor partly of a chawl of a ground floor only and partly of two out buildings each of a ground floor only and being assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4367, 4368, 4369 and 4370 Street Nos. 790A, 790B, 790 and 788.

Dated this 14th March, 1939.

V. G. TAMHANE,
Purchaser's Advocate.

10822.

## Public Notices

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

AD-INTERIM DIVIDENDS at the rate of Rs. 12/8/0 per Preference Share and at the rate of Rs. 4/- per Ordinary Share, both free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 31st. December 1938, will be paid at the registered office of the Company, "Bombay House", Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 24th. April, 1939, between 11 a. m. and 1. p. m, (S. T.) on Saturday and 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on other week days, to the Shareholders whose names be on the Register of the Company on 23rd. March 1939.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the registered address of the shareholders on 22nd April 1939.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS,
S. D. SAKLATVALA
Director.

Bombay, 17th March, 1939.

10821

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd. will be held on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1939, at 6 p.m. (Standard Time) in the Committee Room of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie's Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

The business to be transacted is as follows:—

(1) To receive from the Council the Report, Balance Sheet and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1938.
(2) To elect members of the Council in place of those retiring.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Council,
H. C. SMITH,
General Secretary.

Bombay 18th March, 1939.

10828.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply and installation of a mortuary refrigerator at the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital are re-invited and will be received upto 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1939.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for a mortuary refrigerator for Arthur Road Hospital," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 500/-.

Forms of contract, specification, plan of the morgue, can be had from the Office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2/- each set which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK.
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th March, 1939.

10817

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

WHEREAS Twenty-Five Shares Nos. 23349 to 23373 of the INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, standing in name of Late Mr. TARACHAND H. KHANNA of Bombay are LOST or MISLAID.

Those who have any claim, title and interest, in the said shares should intimate to the Company within 30 (thirty) days hereof otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to Mr. RAMPRASAD TARACHAND KHANNA, Administrator, to the estate of Late Mr. Tarachand H. Khanna.

(Sd.) JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.

10820

## Public Notices

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDER

THE GENERAL MANAGER, G. I. P Railway, Bombay, will receive tenders from Auctioneers of good standing for conducting public auction sales periodically at Wadi Bunder and Victoria Terminus on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway of unclaimed goods and lost property for a period of three years. For tender form apply to the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. Price per form Rs. 2. Closing date 30th March, 1939, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

(10805)

## Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAH TEJMAL NIHALCHANDJI, SHAH ZAVERCHAND DEVICHANDJI and SHAH JIVRAJ KHIMRAJJI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in Bombay in the firm name and style of Messrs. Foohaji Bhikhaji and Co., have contracted to sell the right, title and interest in the undivided one-fourh share of Harkissondas Mohandas Goradia in the undermentioned properties at Nowroji Seth Lane, Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, Bombay and at Clarke Road, Byculla, purchased by them at the Auction sale held on the 9th day of July, 1937, to our clients Messrs. Bhagwandas Ghanshyamdas and Vishandas Ghanshyamdas.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 35, Dalal Street, Examiner Press Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

FIRSTLY:—The right, title and interest in the undivided one-fourth share of Harkissondas Mohandas Goradia in All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Nowroji Seth Lane, Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement (518¼) five hundred and eighteen and a half square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements and buildings registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New Nos. 20/308, 309, Old Survey No. 111, 345 and New Survey No. E/8113 and Cadastral Survey No. 2122 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 2218 (1), 2218 (1A) and Street Nos. 20-22 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by a boundary wall and beyond that by the oart of Bhai Jiwanji, on or towards the South by the said Nowroji Seth Lane, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the estate of K. M. Sethna and on or towards the East by the property of Bai Mankubai.

SECONDLY:—The right, title and interest in the undivided one-fourth share of Harkissondas Mohandas Goradia in All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground situate on the North side of Clark Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2597 sq. yrds or thereabouts together with the five ranges of buildings or chawls standing thereon registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 99, 108, etc., New Nos. 13605, 13615, 13617, 13622, 13623, 13624, 13705, 13827 and 13549, Old Survey No. 271 and New Survey No. 1/3601, 6/3450, 1/3449, 1/3448, 2/3436, 2/3438, Cadastral Survey Nos. 1958 and 1959 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates, Taxes under E Ward No. 7391, 7392, 7393, 7394, 7395 Street Nos. 22-22A, 22B 20-20A, 20B, 18-18A, 18B, 14-16 and 16A, 10, 10A-12B, Clark Road and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Municipal Water Works, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the estate of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidik on or towards the North by Municipal Water Works and on or towards the South by the Clark Road.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1939.

HARIDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

10829.

## Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

| Serial No. | Insolvency No. | | Name of the Insolvent. | Dividend intended to be declared. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 604 of 1935 | Re: | Ebrahim Nanabhoy Dossa. | First |
| 2. | 7 of 1937 | Re: | Dhanjishaw Nusserwanji Daruwala. | First |
| 3. | 46 of 1937 | Re: | Bhagwandas Waljibhai Rajput (Personal). | First |
| 4. | 165 of 1937 | Re: | Anthony Wilfred Dias alias A. Dias alias A. W. Dias. | First |
| 5. | 306 of 1937 | Re: | Shahu Vithoba Gaikwad. | First |
| 6. | 326 of 1937 | Re: | Mohomed Umer Usman. | First |
| 7. | 4 of 1938 | Re: | Shaik Ahmed Usman. | First |
| 8. | 8 of 1938 | Re: | Moreshwar Dinkar Deshmukh. | First |
| 9. | 35 of 1938 | Re: | Abaji Damodar Vaidya. | First |
| 10. | 51 of 1938 | Re: | Stanley Dobson. | First |
| 11. | 68 of 1938 | Re: | Shankar Mahadeo Kulkarni. | First |
| 12. | 111 of 1938 | Re: | Issac Aaron Daniel. | First |
| 13. | 666 of 1935 | Re: | Manishankar Gordhan Joshi. | First and Final. |
| 14. | 74 of 1937 | Re: | Shankar Ramchandra Hajernis. | First and Final. |
| 15. | 168 of 1937 | Re: | Nusserwanji Kharsedji Mehta. | First and Final. |
| 16. | 194 of 1937 | Re: | Ambajeerao Chotamlal Patange. | First and Final. |
| 17. | 222 of 1937 | Re: | Joseph Judah Cherry. | First and Final. |
| 18. | 271 of 1937 | Re: | Gilbert Hastings Bedewalka. | First and Final. |
| 19. | 591 of 1935 | Re: | John Bartholomew Menezes. | Second and Final |
| 20. | 14 of 1936 | Re: | Robert Masquiren. | Second and Final |
| 21. | 577 of 1935 | Re: | Jean Theop. | Preferential Distribution. |
| 22. | 556 of 1935 | Re: | Madhavji Lalji and Anr. (Madhavji Lalji and Sons). | Preferential Distribution. |
| 23. | 20 of 1938 | Re: | Tansukhlal Rafanlal. | Preferential Distribution. |

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estate will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, dated this 15th day of March, 1939.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. HILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
(10822)

## Auction Sales

**GANDHI & CO.**
Government Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS & INDUSTRIALS

AUCTION SALE OF 28,210 FULLY PAID UP SHARES REPRESENTING THE ENTIRE ISSUED CAPITAL OF THE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS LTD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Govindlal Bansilal and Mukundlal Bansilal, the Vendors, in pursuance of the directions of Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad Kt., and Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, Arbitrators, appointed in Suit No. 1059 of 1938 (Mukundlal Bansilal and others, Plaintiffs v|s Govindlal Bansilal and others, Defendants) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned 28,210 fully paid up Shares being the entire issued capital of The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd., on Monday the 27th day of March, 1939, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the said Mills at No. 58-64 Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay:—

PARTICULARS

28,210 Fully paid up Shares each of the face value of Rs. 100|- being all the Shares issued by the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd., The Company owns a Textile Mill at Poona and the Purchaser of the said Shares virtually becomes the owner of The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., consisting of all lands admeasuring 23 Acres or thereabouts with buildings, structures, chawls, offices, godowns, mill machinery, spare parts and accessories, furniture, car, etc., and other assets including stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores, machinery, spare parts, coal, colour, chemicals, etc., the spinning machinery and certain weaving machinery and Turbine Engine are replaced between 1928 and 1935.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Manilal Kher and Ambalal, Attorneys for Mr. Govindlal Bansilal, at their Office at No. 80, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. Khunderao Laud & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mukundlal Bansilal at their Office at No. 101, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

**BANKER & CO.**

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of Complete Dining, Drawing & Bed Room Furniture, Remington Typewriter, Portable Gramophone, Singer Machine, Chesterfield Sets, Roll Top Table, Portable Typewriter, Wrist Watches, Hand Harmonium, etc.

## Auction Sales

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE SALE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS IN BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING LAND NEAR BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Agricultural land, situate in the villages of Nivada, Bhilivali, Vaverle, Pali Badruk and Tighar in Karjat Taluka, Peta Khalapur, Taluka Karjat, District Kolaba in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat in separate lots as per description hereunder on FRIDAY, the 24th day of March, 1939, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers at 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, under instructions from Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee-in-possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, N. R. Dastur and another.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES:—

| Lot Nos. | Village. | Survey Nos. | Approximate Total area. a. g. | Assessment. Rs. As. Ps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Nivada. | 1 to 17, 27, 42, 47A, 50, 52 to 58. | 180-26½ | 221- 5-6 |
| II. | Bhilivali. | 1 to 6, 10 to 16, 18 to 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30 to 39, 41 to 44, 49, 50 to 63, 65, 66, 68, and 69. | 392-22¾ | 494-13-3 |
| III. | Vaverle. | 2, 3, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 24, 31, 32, 35, 37, 40, 44A, 46 to 48, 50A, 52, 54, 60, 62, 65, 67 to 71. | 52-37¾ | 86- 0-0 |
| IV. | Pali Badruk | 3, 4, 7, 12, 14 to 17, 20, 28, 29, 32, 56 and 57. | 56-37¾ | 89- 9-0 |
| V. | Tighar. | 32. | 2-4 | 0- 5-3 |
| | | Total area. | 685-83¾ | 892- 0-9 |

Full particulars as to Survey and Hissa Numbers etc. and conditions of sale may be obtained from the abovenamed Attorneys, 80, Forbes Street, or from the undersigned, 123, Medows Street, Bombay.

7064 SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF A COLLECTION OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE DECORATIVE WORKS AND OBJECTS OF ART AND CURIOS OF THE ORIENTAL ART MUSEUM BELONGING TO MR. GULAM MOHIDIN MASTER.

Under instructions from H. C. Captain, Esqr., the Receiver appointed on behalf of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., in Suit No. 562 of 1932.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd and THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1939, at 3 p.m. each day at the Room of the Auctioneers, 123, Medows Street, Bombay.

The Collection comprises Chinese porcelain in every manner of type and shape, Japanese Satsuma, Chinese Cloisonne, Bronze, Ivory, Carved Sandalwood, Old Indian Brass, Agate articles, Coloured portraits of Mogul Emperors and many other Works of Art and decoration including a valuable and rare set of 4 copper beaten plaques depicting episodes from the Sha Namah.

On view from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. except holidays.

Catalogues from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

**EASTERN AUCTION Co.**

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at 189, Hornby Road, Opp. Kitab Mahal, Fort, of complete Bungalow Furniture, Remington Typewriter, Singer Machine, Chesterfield Sets, Remington Portable Typewriter, H.M.V. Gramophone, Electric Fans and Chandelier, Hand Harmonium, etc.

SIXTH WEEK
HUNS PICTURE:
'DEVATA'
AT
WEST END
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEES AT 1-45 P.M. TILL WEDNESDAY
—A SUPREME RELEASE!

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# RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

## G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

| | Arr. H.M | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras Mail | 6 00 | 22 10 |
| Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.) | 6 15 | 23 00 |
| Calcutta Mail (Nagpur) | 7 50 | 17 40 |
| Calcutta Mail (Chheoki) | 9 00 | 20 45 |
| Madras Express | 10 10 | 15 00 |
| Poona Mail | 10 25 | 17 30 |
| Punjab Mail | 11 15 | 18 50 |
| Nagpur Express | 13 50 | 21 35 |
| Poona Fast (Pass.) | 17 00 | 11 50 |
| Poona Express | 19 24 | 8 05 |
| Allahabad Express | 20 15 | 7 00 |

## B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 5 35 | 13 50 |
| Delhi Express | 6 00 | 22 15 |
| Gujarat Mail | 6 45 | 22 00 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 7 25 | 21 30 |
| Frontier Mail | 8 15 (Mon | 21 15 (Sat) |
| *The Flying Ranee Surat | 9 48 | 15 10 |
| The Flying Ranee, Surat | 10 58 | 18 05 |
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 14 15 | 22 30 |
| Kathiawar Express | 18 45 | 8 45 |
| Baroda Passenger | 20 33 | 9 25 |

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

| | Arr. |
|---|---|
| Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers) | 8 40 |

## AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

**LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).**

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

**BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON**

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

**BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO**

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

**COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)**

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 8-30 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

**BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.**

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

**AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)**

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

**BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN**

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

**HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)**

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

**BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.**

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

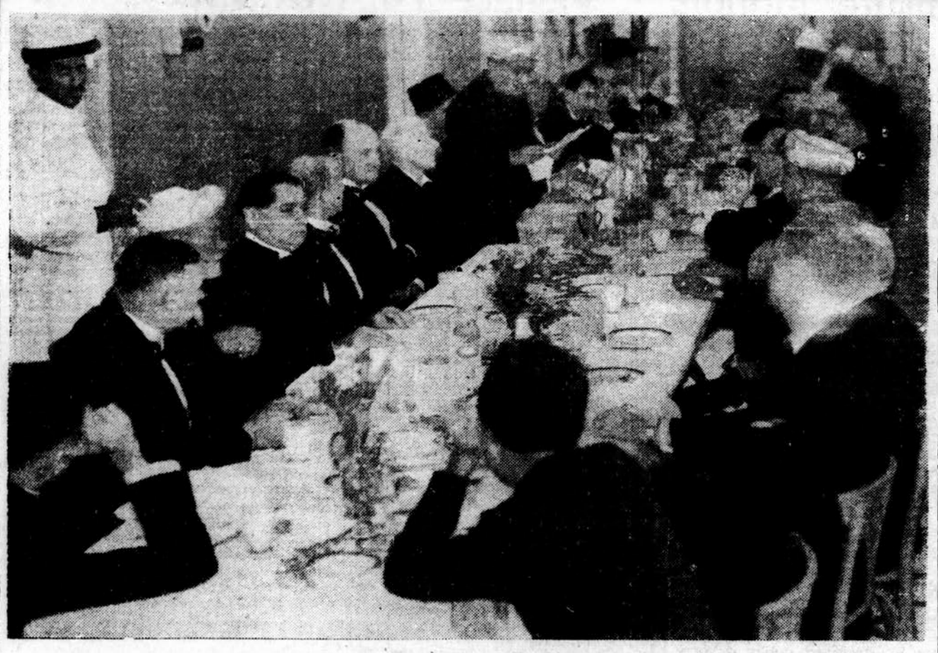
Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 5.45 p.m.

**BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR**

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 a.m.



Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was entertained to dinner at the Islam Club, last week, by Khan Saheb H. H. Bachooally, Vice-Chairman of the Port Haj Committee, on the eve of his departure on leave. Photo shows the host addressing the gathering.

A group photograph of the Improvements Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the year 1938-'39 which retires on the 1st April, 1939. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. B. G. Parelkar, is seated in the centre.

*Baroda Letter*

## GAEKWAR'S TOUR POSTPONED

### Welfare Centre For Labourers' Uplift

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, By Mail.

Owing to heavy work of coronation, His Highness's tour to Mahesana district has been postponed.

One bi-weekly paper named "Lok-Seva" will be newly started and published from Baroda in second week of April.

WELFARE CENTRE.

Under the auspices of Baroda Rottary Club one welfare centre will be started in "Navi-Dharti" for the uplift of labourers, poor children and mill-hands.

From August to November 1938 the Government have traced 468 cases of child marriages under the Child Marriage Prevention Act. In these cases 692 persons were convicted.

# Strictures On Magistrate And Police Officer

## High Court's Plea For Transfer Of Both Cases To Dharwar

The conduct of a Police Superintendent in making serious allegations of partiality against a magistrate and of the District Magistrate in taking action on it was severely criticised by Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court in disposing of a revisional application by Mahadev Narayan Joshi, a pleader of Belgaum District.

It appeared that a woman had filed a complaint against the petitioner charging him with outraging her modesty, and a counter complaint had been filed by him against her for alleged assault.

In connection with the first case, the petitioner's defence was that it was a false complaint inspired by some police officers who were antagonistic to him.

While the case was going on before the first class magistrate of the Northern Division of Belgaum, the District Superintendent of Police wrote to the District Magistrate, requesting him to transfer the case to some other court on the ground that the magistrate was biassed in favour of one of the parties. The District Magistrate, thereupon, ordered the transfer of the case.

Against this order the petitioner approached the High Court in revision.

JUDGMENT

Their lordships, in their judgment, observed that reading the letter of the District Superintendent of Police, they had no doubt that he had made a serious allegation of partiality and incompetence against the magistrate.

Ordinarily in such a case the court, before taking action, must satisfy itself as to whether the allegations were true or not.

Their lordships could not understand why the District Magistrate had not realised the seriousness of the allegations and verified them by affidavits or otherwise.

If a magistrate acted on the report made by a police officer against a judicial official on the strength of information supplied by his subordinates, it was a practice which, in their lordships' opinion, was highly to be deprecated.

IRRELEVANT MATTER

Apart from the impropriety of the language used against a judicial officer, some of the matter contained in the Police Superintendent's letter was irrelevant to the case.

The reply of the trying magistrate, which was rather strongly-worded, also contained such irrelevant matter.

It was deplorable, their lordships said, that the correspondence in such a case should contain comments on personalities.

On the merits of the present application, their lordships came to the conclusion that there was no foundation for the apprehension that justice would not be done by the trying magistrate.

There was, however, one circumstance that would justify a transfer of the case.

It was admitted by the trying magistrate that he had heard certain reports about the incidents of the case from outside sources.

Though this might not influence the magistrate's decision of the case, it was desirable to avoid any ground that might provide a grievance to any of the parties on this score.

Their lordships therefore, directed that both the cases should be transferred to a court in Dharwar District.

## 'DISRUPTIVE OF NATIONAL UNITY'

BOMBAY, March 17.

The news appearing in a certain section of the press that the Communists participated in the demonstration that was staged on the second day of the open session of the Congress at Tripuri, has been contradicted by Mr. R. D. Bharadwaj on behalf of the Communist delegates to the Tripuri Congress, in a press statement.

"The news is absolutely unfounded and baseless," says Mr. Bharadwaj. "We Communists", he adds, "have nothing but condemnation for such unruly demonstrations which are disruptive of national unity and which challenge the integrity of the Congress."—United Press.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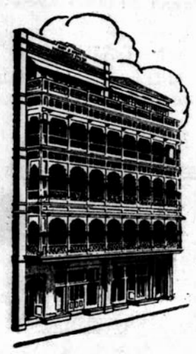

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Sport and THRILLS

SPRING MEETING
FINAL DAY, TUESDAY, 21st March

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Gentlemen Rs. 3 Ladies ... Rs. 2
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QUALITY CIGARETTES IN MAGNUM SIZE.

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SARASWATI'S SCREEN EPIC "IT'S TRUE" NOW ENTERS THIRD THUNDERING WEEK AT CENTRAL

A MASTERLY PICTURIAL NARRATION with ROSE, MOTILAL and BABA VYAS.

Directed by: CHOWDHARY

IT'S TRUE
3RD WEEK
CENTRAL
FOUR SHOWS:
TO-DAY &
TO-MORROW:
1-45, 4-30 7-15 & 10 P. M.

NEW EMPIRE
'PHONE: 20286
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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BRILLIANT COMEDY
"TOPPER TAKES A TRIP"
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CONSTANCE BENNETT
ROLAND YOUNG

EXTRA—
"ROME SYMPHONY"
The second of the WORLD WINDOW shorts in TECHNICOLOUR
A UNITED ARTISTS' SUPER PROGRAMME

Get your lucky ticket along with Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-4 tickets, which may win you a brand new PHILCO RADIO presented by the Automobile Co., Ltd., the winning number to be announced on the final night.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 1-45 P. M.
BEING 'AMAS' HOLIDAY!
India's BEST and NEW
THEATRES' GLORY:
"DUSHMAN"
Starring: SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI, NAJAM,
Direction: NITIN BOSE
KRISHNA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
To-morrow Special Matinee at 1-45 p.m. being NAVROZ.

# World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

## Tiresome Cricket In Fifth Test At Durban

(BY LOOKER ON.)

The fifth and final Test match between England and South Africa ended in a draw, after it was held for 12 days, from March 3 to March 14! During this long period, the match was not played for three days, including two Sundays. It is the longest match on record and consequently produced the largest aggregate of runs—1981 for 35 wickets. The rate of scoring was frightfully slow—a little over 200 runs per day! The following figures will give the readers some idea of the pace of scoring:—

SOUTH AFRICA—FIRST INNINGS.

| | Runs | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|
| Melville | 78 | 200 |
| Vanderbil | 125 | 438 |
| Dalton | 57 | 103 |
| Nourse | 103 | 364 |
| Grieveson | 78 | 205 |

Total 530 in 781 minutes.

ENGLAND—FIRST INNINGS.

| | Runs | Minutes |
|---|---|---|
| Hutton | 38 | 124 |
| Hammond | 25 | 94 |
| Paynter | 62 | 260 |
| Ames | 34 | 160 |

Total 316 in 450 minutes.

SOUTH AFRICA—SECOND INNINGS.

| | Runs | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|
| Mitchell | 89 | 222 |
| Vanderbil | 97 | 230 |
| Viljoen | 74 | 183 |
| Melville | 103 | 200 |

Total 481. Time not given, but 402 took 468 minutes.

ENGLAND—SECOND INNINGS

| | Runs | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|
| Gibb | 120 | 457 |
| Hutton | 55 | 96 |
| Edrich | 219 | 436 |
| Paynter | 75 | 213 |
| Hammond | 140 | 349 |

Total 654 for 5 wickets. Time not given. But 600 took 748 minutes.

SCORING AT SNAIL'S PACE.

From the above it will be seen that the batsmen took full advantage of the unlimited time allowed to them for collecting their runs. Vanderbil, the South African opening batsman, set the pace by recording his first run after 45 minutes of play! And the others tried to follow his example. On the whole Vanderbil occupied the crease for 668 minutes to compile 222 runs. Pity he missed the honour of scoring a century in the second innings as well—an achievement no South African batsman has been able to attain upto now. Nonetheless his was a very creditable performance which was mainly responsible for the record total put on by his side. The South Africans showed that, given the first lease of the wicket, they could collect runs as diligently and faithfully as the visiting side. The batsmen named above contributed their quota splendidly, Nourse registering a century in the bargain.

EDRICH SUCCESSFUL AT LAST.

England's batsmen, in their turn, tried to out do even. Vanderbil in stolidity and patience Hammond and Paynter were particularly slow. It therefore stands to the credit of the 'Springboks' that they were able to dismiss the visitors for 316 runs only. When they added 481 runs to their lead of 214 in the first innings, it seemed that England had very little chance of pulling the match out of the fire. A defeat by a huge margin was inevitable. But Edrich, who had so far failed in all the Tests between South Africa and Australia, rose to the occasion and with the help of Gibb and Hammond raised his country's total to 447 for the loss of 3 wickets, himself contributing a brilliant 219. Undoubtedly he saved England from a heavy defeat and paved the way for her success. In addition he eclipsed the highest individual record of Jack Hobbs of 211 runs established at Lord's in 1924. And also set up a new record for partnerships. His 280 with Gibb was the biggest for England-South African Tests.

IS IT CRICKET?

Although the tourists succeeded in piling up a record total for the Test matches between these two countries and creating a world record for the fourth innings, they failed to win the match. They were only 42 runs behind with 5 wickets in hand when the match had to be abandoned due to rain. If they were not to sail immediately for England they would have won the battle on the following day. Fate however prevented them from achieving this enviable distinction. They left their hosts with the satisfaction that they had virtually carried away the honours of the match as the rubber.

If anything, this Test proved beyond a shadow of doubt the inadvisability of playing a match for an unlimited space of time. It is too tiresome for everybody. I shudder to imagine the condition of the home bowlers and fielders at the end of the fight. They must have been half dead by the strain. England's batsmen possess stamina, patience and grit in an unusual degree. They gave sufficient evidence of these against the Australians also in the last Test at the Oval. But is it Cricket? Too tame to interest spectators at any rate!

BOBBY BREEN
BOBBY BREEN
"Fisherman's Wharf"
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*Featuring:—*
CHHAYA DEVI, MUZAMIL, RAMOLA DEVI, DEV BALA, NATWAR, NANDKISHORE, R. P. KAPOOR, MADHAV SHUKLA, etc.
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SPECIAL 2 SHOW
BRILLIANT THEME! BRILLIANT SONGS!!
Under the distinguished Patronage and in the immediate presence of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE RT. HON'BLE
SIR ROGER LUMLEY, G.C.I.E., T.D.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
and
LADY LUMLEY
HUNS PICTURES' SOCIAL MASTERPIECE:
DEVATA
(in MARATHI)
With the Brilliant Cast:
BABURAO PENDHARKAR, MEENAKSHI & BABY VIMAL
To be Shown in Aid of BOMBAY (Presidency Branch) GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION
on THURSDAY, 23rd March at 9-30 p.m.
WEST END BOOKING in ADVANCE! DON'T MISS THIS SHOW

# Censure Motion Lost

### Labour Leader's Charge Against Burmese Ministry

RANGOON, March 18.

The motion of no confidence in the U. Pn Ministry was lost by 74 votes to 36 votes The European group and six Hindus voted against the motion, while one Indian voted for it and four Indians remained neutral.

Allegations that during the last three days nearly 800 people had been arrested and that the present Government was repressive and no better than the Ba Maw Ministry were made by the Labour member U Ba Hlaing, who moved a motion of no-confidence in the U. Pu Ministry in the House of Representatives to-day.

The mover made no secret of the fact that he was dissatisfied with the Constitution imposed by "British Imperialism and Capitalism" and that he was out to wreck it. He said that if power was continued to be given to the present Ministry it "would bring ruin to the country within six months."

He twitted the Government with having no declared policy or programme and, therefore, it was unfit and undesirable.

Some demonstrations were made outside the Secretariat. The police heavily guarded the precincts of Secretariat.—A.P.

## *CUTCHEE PRAJA PARISHAD*

### *Mulund To Send Volunteers To Cutch*

(From A Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Mar. 16.

A largely attended meeting of the Cutchee residents of Mulund was held on the 15th instant under the presidentship of Sjt. Shivjibhai Chatrabhuj Shah, Mr. Kalyanji Dhanji, in the opening speech declared that the ruler of Cutch did not heed to the just and legitimate grievances of the people and therefore it was absolutely necessary to fight out the issue.

Sjt. Vidyakant next spoke.

Mr. Narbheram Popat, appealed for volunteers and funds. The President in his conclusion speech vigorously advocated the cause of the people and declared amidst applause that the Cutchee residents of Mulund were prepared to support the Parishad. He hoped to be able to send out a special volunteer batch from Mulund to offer Satyagraha in Cutch. The meeting terminated late at night amidst enthusiasm."

### Release Politicals And Remove Disabilities

TRIVANDRUM, March 18.

Mr. G. Ramachandran, a member of the Council of Action of the Travancore State Congress in an open letter to the Diwan of Travancore, appeals to him to enable the people of Travancore to proceed rapidly and peacefully to fullest political development under the aegis of the Maharaja.

Mr. Ramachandran says the State Congress has specially laid down what in their opinion is the way of peace. These are that every political prisoner should be released and every disability consequent on the previous convictions for imprisonment should be removed.

There should be an impartial enquiry into the shooting during the last civil disobedience movement. Above all the Government should take adequate steps for establishing Responsible Government.—A.P.

## *SIROHI PUBLIC SAFETY ACT*

### *Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's View*

Dr Pattabhi Sitaramayya has issued the following statement regarding the recently enacted Sirohi Public Safety Act No. 2 of 1932 investing the Dewan of the State with all the extra ordinary powers:—

The right of free speech and freedom of Association is a fundamental right. If we want to build the edifice of Responsible Government, we must raise the structure on this foundation. This is why the first battles are the hardest. And Satyagraha is the one weapon with which we can dig up the petrified material in which the foundation and plinth has to be laid.

To all appearances Satyagraha for a small purpose sounds pompous. But the smallness or largeness must be judged not by volume but by weight that the issue carries. It is upon single pointed straight moral issues that Satyagraha fights and the principles of victory easily extend themselves to details. The power developed is like that of the Engine Once the Engine is there, the power it yields can be applied to all arts and crafts. To Sirohi as to any other State, this is the only message one can give within the range of Truth and Ahimsa.

### Rajkot Darbar's Efforts At Fruit Monopoly

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, March 17.

This morning witnessed an unusual commotion in the Vegetable Market on the arriva of Police. The authorities are endeavouring to usher in a fruit sale monopoly, despite the practice of permitting sale in the interior stalls. The Police withdrew when the authorities granted a week's time for fruit clearance.

The Resident will arrive here from Delhi on 19th March.

# Menace To Democracy

### Popular Leaders Expose Kashmir Reforms Proposals

In a joint statement issued through the All-India States Peoples' Conference Mr. S. M. Abdullah, Pt. Jia Lal Kilam, Messrs. G. M. Sadique Pt. Kashyap Bandhu, M. M. Saiyad, Premnath Bajaj, Bakshi Gulam Mahomed and Dr. S. N. Peshin and Mian Ahmed Yar of Kashmere say:—

It was in August last that we issued our 'National Demand' which deals with our immediate political objective. We had expected that the Government would adopt an attitude of sympathy towards this demand, but far from doing that such a state of affairs was created for us by the Government itself, as made it impossible for us to breathe freely nor any appreciable measure of time as self-respecting citizens, with the result that within a few days hundreds of our brave comrades found themselves behind the prison bars. This accounts for the fact that most of our friends living in different parts of the State who are in fullest agreement with the 'National Demand and even suffered for that could not affix their signatures to it. What further sufferings were undergone by our brave countrymen in pursuit of their cherished object of securing the right of self-determination are yet fresh in men's minds and need not be recapitulated here. But we make mention of this fact in particular that we are proud of the brave stand that was made by our countrymen against the reign of terror which was ushered in by the unbridled use of an Ordinance which has rightly been described as monstrous in its severity 'and an offence against any civilized canons of legislation and Government'. But with all this the sufferings inflicted upon our countrymen were cheerfully borne by them in a spirit of non-violence and we are glad to note that in spite of what propaganda agencies including the Government may have led most people to believe, our countrymen withstood the test wonderfully well, and gave proof for the fact that they have to a great extent understood the technique underlying the use of the mighty peaceful weapon of Satyagraha. We heartily congratulate them on this great and glorious achievement. They must always remember that the edifice of nations can be raised only on the solid-bed-rock of voluntary suffering and sacrifice and a nation which can pass through this ordeal successfully is sure to rise to its fullest height in no distant future.

But what about the grim and stern realities that face us to the present moment?

MENACE TO DEMOCRACY

Simultaneously with the release of most of our comrades from jail we came across with an announcement which purports to deal with further constitutional reforms in the State. We have studied the announcement with the care and respect that are its due. But with all respect we are painfully constrained to submit that the scheme of reforms adumbrated in the said announcement unworthy of a Government of a great State to offer and equally unworthy for its people to accept. We do not deny that it has the external appearance of a slight improvement on the existing state of affairs, but in actual effect it would hardly carry us any further from where we are. Besides being greatly unsatisfactory it is the negation of all the fundamental principles of democracy and carries with itself the many a retrograde feature which makes the scheme a menace to democracy itself. The so-called elected majority granted in the scheme is quite illusory in character meant only to deflect the eyes of an unsophisticated world. Special constituencies have been created for Jagirdars, Tazimi Sirdars and pensioners. We have yet to come across with a democratically governed country where such reactionary elements and vested interests have been given statutory recognition in the constitution and judged from this alone the scheme can be pronounced as nothing but retrograde. The appointment of Parliamentary under Secretaries from amongst non-officials to work under an irresponsible ministry with them they have nothing in common is a constitutional anomaly and will only lead to confusion. And even here the choice is not restricted to the elected element in the Assembly, but appointments can be made from non-officials in general. Even if the choice had been restricted to the elected members only, that also would make no difference as the elected Tazimi Sardars Jagirdars and Pensioners can be made use of. The right of electing a Deputy President might in a way enhance the prestige of Assembly Members but with a virtual majority at the back of the Government no elected member, unless he is a henchman of the Government, none ever hope to succeed Regarding budget we submit that as long as the power of certification vests in an irresponsible executive it makes absolutely no difference to us if the Budget is presented to the Assembly in the shap of demands or in any other form. Nor does the modification of the provisions regarding taxation gave us any real power. All these observations have been made by us simply to demonstrate the hollowness of the so-called Reform scheme, but in the light of these very observations who is there who will characterise our attitude as unreasonable when we declare that the said scheme has failed to give us any the least satisfaction and has even disappointed us beyond measure. We, therefore, make his declaration with all the emphasis at our disposal that nothing short of acceptance of our National demand would satisfy our immediate political aspirations. Our attitude becomes all the more reasonable when we bear in mood the significant admission in the announcement itself that the Praja Sabha has a respectable record of legislation to its credit and its influence on the administration compares favourably with that of similar bodies elsewhere. We wonder why after this appreciation of the work of the Praja Sabha the scheme of reforms should have been so very undemocratic and even retrograde.

In the end we have only to add what we have already stated in the concluding portion of our 'National Demand'. We do not want a strife, rather our earnest desire is to avoid it. But not even the bitterest prospect of strife, suffering or sacrifice will ever deter us from vindicating the honour and self-respect of our motherland and securing to its people the basic rights of citizenship.

# MORE LEADERS ARRESTED

### Travancore Govt. Launches Repression Again

TRIVANDRUM: March 19.

Six out of the seven members of the Council of Action of the Travancore State Congress have now been arrested under Section 90 of the State Criminal Procedure Code (Security Section) to show cause why they should not be bound over for keeping the peace.

In addition to Messrs. Thanu Pillai, President of the State Congress and G. Ramachandran, who were arrested yesterday at Kottayam, Messrs. T. M. Verghese, V. K. Velayudhan and P. K. Kunju were arrested last night at Quilon and Mr. K. M. Boothalingam Pillai at Nagercoil.

It may be recalled that the Travancore State Congress announced its decision to restart civil disobedience on March 26.—A.P.

EASY RUNNING

Raleigh cycling will be a new experience for the enthusiast—every part of this reliable cycle has been designed for easy-running and effortless riding. The Raleigh cycle has a fine quality steel frame, heavily enamelled, ensuring a beautiful rust-proof finish. The saddle is super-sprung. It pays to buy a Raleigh—the cycle with miles more wear.

POINTS OF RALEIGH PERFECTION

Point No. 5

HUBS. The Raleigh is easy-riding! Ball bearings of specially hardened steel are fitted to Hubs, gear wheel and pedals. Automatic free wheel.

Obtainable from all good Dealers everywhere

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

Lova Pastilles
FOR COUGH, COLDS AND ALL INFECTIONS OF THROAT
INVALUABLE FOR SINGERS, SMOKERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS
14 As. for a TIN
Agents:— MALGHAM BROS., Bombay.

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

COCOLA
A MEDICATED SCENTED HAIR OIL
JEWEL OF INDIA

EROS DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. Ph. 22519
TO-MORROW, 21st: SPECIAL EXTRA MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
FOR REAL ENJOYMENT
SEE SON OF FRANKENSTEIN
with BASIL RATHBONE, BORIS KARLOFF, BELA LUGOSI and AN ALL STAR CAST
A New Universal Super Special!
FREE LIST SUSPENDED
EXTRA on STAGE at 6-30 P. M. SHOW ONLY RITZ SISTERS and BILLY HEATON in an ENTIRELY NEW CHANGE of PROGRAMME!
Also in Our "BALL ROOM" DANCING & CABARET FROM 7-45 P.M.

NON-STOP WEEK 29TH
No other Picture Would Make You HAPPIER

Than the WORLD-FAMED
'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 7 in HINDI
'BRAMHACHARI'
'BRAMHACHARI'
ब्रम्हचारी
(THE 'BACHELOR')
A Riot of Laughter on Marriage!
TO-DAY MATINEE: 1-45 P for 'AMAS'
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
MAJESTIC
CINEMA: :GIRGAON

"BRITISH PRESS THUNDERS AGAINST GERMANY"
—A Current Headline
'Mother India'
THUNDERS AGAINST
BAD Parents!
" Children!!
INDIA—CINE PICTURES'
CINE—COLOUR RELEASE
'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 8
9th Week
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY MATINEE: 1-45 P M. for 'AMAS'
ROYAL OPERA
HOUSE for the CINE-ELITE!

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
★ Tyrone POWER
★ Loretta YOUNG in
"SUEZ"
"SUEZ"

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JESSIE MATHEWS
IN 'CLIMBING HIGH'
"A merry melange of mirth!"
"Operatic burlesque complete with Song and Dance!"

# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 30, 1995
Muslim: Mohurrum 28, 1358
Parsi: Meher 16, 1308
Hightide: 11.48 —
Lowtide: 5-41 17-38
Sunrise: 6h 44m
Sunset: 6h. 50m.
Legislative Assembly 11-30 a.m.

### Tuesday, March 21.

Jamshedi Navroz: Public holidy.
Banks closed.

### Wednesday, March 22.

Legislative Assembly 11-30 a.m.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

The Forty-Fourth Foundation day of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj will be celebrated in the Samaj Premises at 264, Charni Road, Bombay, on the Hindu New Year's Day (Wednesday March 22) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Narayanrao Sitaram Nerurkar will preside.

CONDOLENCE MEETING

A public meeting of the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. at Gazdar's Hall, Andheri near Railway Station to express their deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Dr. Alban Goodier, S.J., former Archbishop of Bombay.

A STUDY-CLASS IN GANDHIJI'S SWARAJ

A Study-Class conducted by Mr. A. B. Khan in "Hind Swaraj" by Mahatma Gandhi will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the rooms of the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

SEND OFF TO BOMBAY SATYAGRAHIS FOR JAIPUR

A meeting will be held under the auspices of the Marwari Sammellan at the Sammellan Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). to-day (Monday) to give send off to the third Bombay Satyagrahis Batch bound for Jaipur.

CHIKITSAKA SAMUHA

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Chikitsaka Samuha will be held at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on Sunday, March 26 at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, to consider the Additions and Alterations to the existing Rules of the Samuha.

"F" WARD D. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee's Office, Parel Poibavdi.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will inspect the Bombay Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, on the Cooperage Football Ground on Saturday March 25 at 6 p.m. The Inspection is open to the public. Admission free.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE

The third annual meeting of the Suburban Musical Circle was held this morning in the Koppikar Hall, Santa Cruz under the presidency of Mr. S. R. Hattangdy. Annual Report and Accounts were adopted, after which office-bearers for the coming year were elected. After the meeting, Miss Muktabai, the talented daughter of Mr. R. S. Padbidri entertained the members with fine music. This was highly apperciated.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

A classical concert by Prof. Phatak and a Indian Dance by Master Bhalerao will be held on Wednesday March 22 in the Gayan-Hall of the above Vidyalaya at 8-30 p.m.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"Son of Frankenstein" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
METRO—"Sweethearts" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"Topper Takes a Trip" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
REGAL—"Climbing High" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Time as usual
CAPITOL—"Suez" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies only" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR— "Fisherman's Wharf" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Time as usual
PLAZA—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Marie Antoinette" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Hero No. 1" Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m

### "Remove Ban On" Communist Party

A public meeting of the citizens of Matunga in Co-operation with the Indian Civil Liberties Union and Bombay North Students Union will be held to-day (Monday) to protest against the existing ban on the Indian Communist party. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and prominent leaders will address the meeting.

JAMSHEDI NAVROZ CELEBRATION

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a social gathering will be held at the Minerva Cinema Theatre, Lamington Road, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 10 a.m., (S. T.), when the boys of the Petit Orphanage will sing songs, Master N. P. Daruwalla will speak on "Jamshedi Navroz" and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia on "Some Parsi Problems". Mr. K. J. Dubash—Solicitor will preside. At the end of the programme some industrial and education Films will be shown.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee a public meeting will be held at Ram Narain Ruia College, Matunga, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), to enroll volunteers for the Literacy Drive during the month of May.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., will preside.

Prof. N. K. Bhagwat and Prin. M. V. Dhonde will be the speakers of the evening.

25 MILES CYCLE RACE:

From King's Circle to Thana and back to Sion Bridge at 7 a.m. on Saturday, the 26th instant. Open to all Hindu residents between Lal Baug and Sion. Closing date for entries 23-3-39. Call or write to the Secretary, Young Swastik Atheletic Club, 8, Viswas Nivas, K. E. M. Hospital Road, Bombay, No. 12.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O.S.K. Steamer "Mansei Maru" left Singapore on March 15 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 27 via Penang and Colombo.

Intimation has been received from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., Bombay, that their s.s. "Islami" left Jedda with pilgrims for Bombay via Karachi on the 9th March 1939. She is expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd March 1939 and arrangements will be made to disembark the pilgrims in the Princes Dock

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE OF BOMBAY

Under the presidentship of Monsieur U. Sudreau, Consul for France, the Alliance Francaise of Bombay will organise on Wednesday (22nd inst.), a performance of French music, for it is the field of art in general, and that of music in particular, which is the common meeting ground of the noble sentiments of different races.

Mademoiselle Olga Athaide, L.R.A.M., T.N.P.S., will arrange a programme in which she has included the works of some of the best French composers.

Students accompanied by a teacher or professor will be admitted, on presentation of the invitation card.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed regd. and unregd. correspondence for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s "Rahmani" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Monday the 20th instant

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails and Superscribed Regd. and Unregd. letters and postcards for Mauritius and all Correspondence for Reunion per Extra s.s. "Christian Huygens" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 18th and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 19th

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Hongkong, Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai per s.s. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 5-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 20th instant.

BARODA.—The machinery of the debt conciliation boards has been set up in eight talukas in the State during the period of four months ended November 1938. Out of a total of 268 applications received, 132 were disposed of during the period.

# Laying Low "Demon Of Drink" In Bombay

## Central Board Of Volunteers Formed: Prohibition Week Observation: Gilder's Appeal For Co-operation

"Let us prove to the world that we can succeed where America has failed", remarked the Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise, addressing a gathering of representatives of the various Volunteers Corps in the city, on Sunday at the Congress House, Bombay.

The meeting was called to constitute a central board of volunteers who will prepare the ground for the introduction of prohibition in the city of Bombay on August 1, as also render help to the authorities concerned in strictly enforcing the prohibition programme in the city.

CENTRAL BOARD

At the meeting it was decided to constitute a Central Board consisting of captions of the various Volunteers Corps. It was further resolved to observe the seven days from the 25th of this month as "Prohibition Week". During this week, "Prabhat Pheris" will be taken out and street-corner and chawl meetings will be held, when speakers will exhort the people to abstain from drinking and help the Government to root out drink. Mass meetings will also be held in furtherance of this campaign, and volunteers will parade the streets with placards, exhorting the people to give up drink.

FLAG SALUTATIONS

Apart from this the Congress will hold flag salutation ceremonies at different centres when the prohibition policy will be explained.

Addressing the captains of the volunteers and others assembled, Dr. Gilder said that the authorities will not be able to achieve success in enforcing prohibition unless the public were prepared to co-operate. Public opinion could do more "to kill the Demon of Drink" than a strong police force. Public opinion, he added, was to a great extent responsible for the success of the prohibition now in operation in Ahmedabad. He was confident that the public of Bombay was in favour of complete prohibition, it only remained that they should be roused to their sense of duty. He concluded that the interests affected had already begun their activities. He, therefore, appealed to the various volunteer political and social institutions to come forward and assist the Government to its prohibition programme.

STIRRING UP BOMBAYITES

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, said that it was absolutely essential to make a prompt beginning to stir up the people of Bombay to a sense of their duty. People who were opposed to the Government's policy of prohibition had already started propaganda and were trying to create a false impression in the minds of the people about the real intentions of the Ministry. He announced that several political parties had expressed their willingness already to cooperate with Government in carrying on the anti-drink campaign in the city. He then explained the programme for the prohibition week which would create the necessary atmosphere for introducing prohibition on August 1. He asked those assembled to constitute themselves into a Central Board of volunteers which would help to make the prohibition week a success, and also recruit and train volunteers for helping the authorities in detecting smuggling and preventing people surreptitiously drinking after the introduction of prohibition.—A. P.

## SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE DAY

### Latthe's Tribute To Activities

The Foundation Day of the Social Service League was celebrated at the Workingmen's Institute, Parel, on Sunday evening, when the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, presided.

The Secretary of the League presenting the annual report stated that at present the League was conducting two Anglo-Urdu, one Anglo-Gujarati, one Marathi night schools, one Night High School and one Textile Technical School for training mill-workers in spinning and weaving. The total number of students was 642 and the average daily attendance was 472.

The schools were open to students of all castes and creed. The majority of the students were drawn from the working classes, such as mill-workers, office boys and hawkers.

TRAINING FOR SOCIAL SERVICE.

The night High School was affiliated to the Bombay University and provision was made there for teaching Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, Physiology and Hygiene. The students showed satisfactory progress.

The League was annually organising the Voluntary Social Workers' Training Classes during the last several years, for equipping, those who wish to do voluntary social work, with knowledge of the principles and methods of social service. Lectures were arranged on different subjects with the aid of lantern slides or films.

The Technical School provided for the training of ordinary mill-workers so that the level of their efficiency would be raised and for this purpose the school was equipped with machinery. The medium of instruction was Marathi and the classes were held in the evening.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN.

The League had undertaken to carry on a literacy campaign with the co-operation of the Bombay Adult Education Committee for Adult Education appointed by the Government. In conclusion an earnest appeal was made to the public to help the League with men and money in this stupendous task.

The Hon. Mr. Latthe in the course of his address appreciated the useful work done by the League for the benefit of the poor. He hoped that the League would wholeheartedly co-operate in the task of liquidating illiteracy from the masses.

He thought that the Government policy of prohibition would contribute immensely to the welfare of the poor by eradicating the curse of drunkenness from them. He appealed to the League in particular and the public in general, to extend their helping hand in making the plan successful.

MUSIC AND MIRTH.

The students of the League's schools celebrated the occasion by carrying out a programme of mirth and music, consisting of vocal music, tap-dance, dramatic declamations and drills.

Mrs. Latthe gave away prizes and certificates to the successful students of the night schools, the Technical School and the Voluntary Social Workers' Training classes.

The function came to a close with the singing of "Vande Mataram."

## SCOUTING FOR GOOD HEALTH

### Mavlankar's Address To Rally At Gilder Tank

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The importance of scouting as a part of education for the Indian youth was emphasised by the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, addressing in Marathi a gathering of over five hundred scouts of Municipal schools at their annual rally at Gilder Tank tonight. Mrs. Mavlankar distributed prizes after the battalions had entertained the gathering to a programme of interesting sports.

The Scout Associations, said Mr. Mavlankar, inculcated in the young members not only a spirit of service but also a feeling of brotherhoood because scouting brings together all religions.

Referring to the need for discipline, the speaker said that what India needed most to-day was well disciplined young men imbued with a spirit of sacrifice and enjoying a physique that can withstand the rigorous of a nation's battle. Scouting, he added, could play a great part in regenerating the youth of the country both by promoting discipline among them as also by improving their physique.

"It is a sad spectacle" said Mr. Mavlankar "to see our young men emerge from the college portals with a wrecked physique. How can we expect such young men to win freedom for the country or even if freedom were to be granted to us, preserve it for long?" He referred to the robust health enjoyed by our forefathers and said that determination in the modern generation was due to unnatural modes of living in imitation of the West

Mr. Mavlankar appealed to the parents to insist upon every child in the household going to the nearest gymnasium for exercise.

Before the presidential address, Mr. M. V. Donde, District Commissioner of Scouts traced the history of scouting in Municipal schools since the year 1920.

B. S. N. Co.'s PLEASURE CRUISES

The Steam Launch "LAKSHMI" will leave Apollo Bunder at 6-15 p.m. on TUESDAY, 21st March 1939 "JAMSHEDI NAVROZ" Public Holiday on a pleasure cruise round the "Dufferin" and return at 7-30 p.m.

Fare per person: As. 12.
CHILDREN AT HALF RATES.
Music, Drink and Light Refreshments at tariff rates,
Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.
100, Frere Road, KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay, 17-3-'39. Agents.
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"Love Thy Neighbour"—
Loudly And Openly!
But Love His Wife—
Quietly And Secretly!
Says This Guy
When he tries this formula on 3 Girls—He gets more than enough! But when his 14-Stone Better Half steps in—Imagine what Happened

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LADIES ONLY
SAGAR'S PATENT MEDICINE FOR THE 'BLUES' WITH THE FOLLOWING DRUGS: SURENDRA—BIBBO—PRABHA—B. ADVANI, ETC.
Daily Doses At
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Daily: 4-15—7-15—10 p. m.
Matinee on Amas, Holidays, Saturday & Sunday at 1-30 p. m.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEE'S UNION

A meeting of the Central Council of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union was held yesterday in the office of the Union at Lower Parel, Bombay. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A. the President was in the chair.

The annual Report for the year 1937-38 was read and approved after some amendments. The Annual Audited accounts were read and approved.

It was decided that the next Annual General Meeting be held at Dohad at a date and time to be fixed by the President not later than May, 1939.

It was resolved that all contributions paid by the President on behalf of this Union to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and for the various labour activities may be reimbursed to him on his presentation of paid vouchers.

The consideration of the resignation of Mr. R. R. Bakhale be deferred till the next Central Council Meeting.

Regarding the future of the Union it was resolved.

(1). The B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union be informed with reference to its letter dated 17th June, 1938 that this committee while welcoming the spirit underlying the said letter does not consider it necessary to persue any further the question of amalgamation but earnestly invites all members of the said Union to join this Union as in the past and thus help this Union to become a powerful organisation of the Railway workers.

(2). That in the absence of any details about the amalgamation with the Ahmedabad Union the matter cannot be considered at this stage especially when Mr. Marcel Fernandiz who has initiated this move was unable to be present at the meeting.

### Music And Art Association Of India

The annual general meeting of the Music and Art Association of India will be held on April 9, 1939 at 7 p.m. at the Marris College of Hindustani Music, Kaisarbagh Lucknow to consider, 'inter alia', the scheme of the Bhatkhande University of Indian Music and to hand over the management and control of the Marris College of Hindustani Music to the Bhatkhande University of Indian Music.

When children lose interest in toys and games, something is wrong. Usually the child needs a laxative to bring back happy smiles.
When this happens to your children, be sure you give them only California Syrup of Figs. This gentle laxative suits a child's delicate system. Being a pure fruit laxative, it acts naturally, and being a liquid, each dose can be measured to suit your child's condition. Children love the real fig flavour.
CALIFORNIA
SYRUP OF FIGS
THE SAFE LAXATIVE FOR CHILDREN

### SHEIKH ABDULLA ENTERTAINED

#### Party By Kashmiri Association

The Kashmiri Association of Bombay gave a tea party in honour of Sheikh Mahomed Abdulla and other members of the Kashmir Delegation at the Indian Industries Fair at Azad Maidan on Sunday.

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Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1939

# THE WORM TURNS?

Someone has called Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham "historic". There is no doubt that it is so. In the history of Mr. Chamberlain's Government this is the first utterance by a member of it which is outspoken and firm and which shows unmistakable signs of a delibrate attempt not to mince matters. The speech has stirred not only the British Press but the whole democratic world also. Everywhere it has been greeted with enthusiastic admiration and a sense of profound relief. This, incidentally, constitutes an answer too, to Mr. Chamberlain's insistent assertion that the policy he had so obstinately pursued so far commanded the admiration or even approval of the democracies. The world reaction to Birmingham clearly marks relief from the anxieties and apprehensions arising out of his policy of appeasement. Mr. Chamberlain devoted a good deal of time to an attempt at proving that "Munich" was right. He had perforce to do so because a self-confessed blunderer would in sheer decency, have to resign and retire. But the fact does remain that the wanton breach of faith—Mr. Chamberlain himself now admits that it is by no means the first of its kind—the "tremendous event" that has happened in Europe is an inevitable consequence of Munich clearly foreseen and foretold by everyone in the democratic world except Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier and their blind admirers. Within twenty-four hours of "Munch"—, indeed, even long before Munich—the whole world was ringing with denunciation of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of appeasement as a policy which was calculated literally to feed the aggressiveness of Germany in particular and International Fascism in general.

## *Berlin-Rome Challenge*

It is the background of Mr. Chamberlain's own past which is responsible for another dubious compliment among the deserved tributes that are being paid to him. For, according to Reuter, one of the marked features of the reception given to the Premier's speech in his own country is "the undisguised hope that words would be followed by deeds which would make Germany hesitate in the future". Will Mr. Chamberlain fulfil the hope? The challenge of Germany is avowedly the challenge of the Rome-Berlin Axis and, therefore, it is two-fold: German and Italian. Mr. Chamberlain did not refer to Italy. But the threatening militancy of his speech provoked by the fate of far away Czecho-Slovakia—which he had himself coolly betrayed—should leave no doubt in any mind as to what he would do in the event of France being the victim of Italian aggression. He will certainly translate his words into deeds. This, the Italians also are beginning to realise. The official organ of the Fascist Government boasts that "Europe is once more on the move under the dynamic pressure of the Rome-Berlin Axis". But what is very significant is that along with the challenge: "The region from the Baltic to the Black Sea has been definitely fixed to the total exclusion of policies of Paris and London", there is not even a passing mention of Tunis, Nice, Corsica, Suez or Jibouti. Rome, as we have said, is beginning to realise that aggression against France will not pay now. But suppose Il Duce decides to turn East himself too? Suppose, that is, that he strikes at Greece or Turkey. The probability is, on paper, quite remote. It is nonetheless not altogether impossible.

## *Challenge Must Be Met*

The German challenge is therefore, the more immediate and urgent of the two. It is not aimed at Britain directly—in the matter of the colonies—it is aimed further East in Europe itself. Indeed Herr Hitler has already begun his drive against Rumania as the reports amply show. The question is: will Mr. Chamberlain take up this challenge and make good his words in deeds? He asked in his Birmingham speech whether the rape of Czecho-Slovakia "is the end of the old adventure or is it the beginning of the new?" Whether, in fact, it was "a step in the direction of an attempt to dominate the world by force?" Herr Hitler has supplied the answer which has been duly communicated to Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax by the Rumanian Minister. The last part of the Premier's speech ought to apply to this answer, the part in which he expressed British determination to resist the German challenge with the "approval" not only of the whole British Empire, but also of "all other nations who value peace indeed but value freedom even more." Mr. Chamberlain ought to give the same "approval"—and "approval' to-day means nothing less than actual support—to Rumania and, indeed any country threatened by Germany or Italy as he expects from them. And this is the psychological moment, as we pointed out the other day for a clear and emphatic proclamation of that support. Developments during the last two days and movements of diplomats and statesmen give ground for hope and optimism. There is a report of the possibility of a conference of the four great democracies Britain, France, the U.S.A. and Russia with a view to adopting a common policy. There is also a report that a new alignment of powers headed by Britain, France and the Soviet and supported by Poland, Rumania, Greece, Turkey and Yugo-Slavia has at last been proposed. All this is welcome because such a formidable combination re-inforced, directly or even indirectly, by the U.S.A. will make short work of the totalitarian aggressors. But success depends on Mr. Chamberlain. It is he who can save Europe and the world by fulfilling "the undisguised hope that words would be followed by deeds."

# Literacy Drive In Bombay

The Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee deserves to be congratulated on its vigorous efforts to spread literacy in the city and suburbs. Its immediate plan, as already announced, is to carry out a literacy drive in the month of May by opening 500 centres in the city and suburbs. This time is chosen evidently with a view to enlisting the services of the students of high schools and colleges, who will then be enjoying their longest vacation of the year. The plan needs about 2,000 workers, some of whom will have to do teaching work and others the work of organising or supervising the centres or of collecting funds. So far the Committee has enlisted about 500 volunteers, which is not a bad beginning, considering that most students are just at present in the throes of their annual examinations. A shield is to be given to the school which sends up the highest number of volunteers. But apart from the natural and laudable ambition of winning the shield, it behoves teachers to persuade as many students from their schools as possible to join the army in the war against illiteracy. And the best way to persuade the students is for the teachers themselves to set the example.

Those who have acquired secondary and higher education will do well to realise that they got their education at a comparatively cheap cost because of the taxes which the poor pay but for which they do not get a sufficient return. An illiterate man or woman is clearly a victim of such injustice. It is the duty of the educated few to do something for the uneducated many, at least by helping to impart literacy to the illiterates. Those who wish to get fuller particulars of the proposed literacy drive can get them from the Secretaries, the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee, Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum.

# Indian Emigration To Malaya

## Conditions For Resumption

(BY MAZDOOR)

The problems of emigrant labour, which have been recently brought considerably to the fore by the visit to India of the Malayan Government delegation to negotiate with the Government of India on the difficult subject of resumption of emigration to Malaya, deserve careful study in this country. In the first place, it has to be remembered that the problems of emigrant workers are materially different from those of the workers who stay at home. The reasons for this are obvious. The people who leave a country in search of work, are, it may be taken, the more enterprising type, and naturally they are prone to resent the disabilities and the discriminations to which they are liable to be subjected in the countries of emigration.

The problem of emigrant labour is further complicated by the fact that such workers have to live and work in a foreign country, under a foreign Government, and amongst a foreign people. What is more, the entire environment is changed for the emigrant, for language, customs, diet, clothing and modes of living—all are different in the new country. It can be readily imagined how difficult it must be for emigrant workers to lead a happy life in the new milieu to which they find themselves transported all of a sudden. Then again certain social aspects have to be considered. The people who go out have to leave behind their wives and children, and part company with relations and friends. For those who take their families with them the problem is still more acute; womenfolk, because of their essential conservatism, adjust themselves less readily to changed conditions, and the education of children in foreign country creates new difficulties complicated by the clash of cultures. Yet another problem is that of ensuring permanence of employment. Periods of unemployment are particularly difficult in a foreign land; to return home means considerable expenditure and the hardships incidental to a long journey, and to remain unemployed in the emigrant country means starvation.

**Government's Action.**

Before a decision on the vexed question of resumption of emigration to Malaya is arrived at, it is, therefore essential that adequate protection in respect of the difficulties referred to above, should be ensured for our emigrant labour by the Government of India. The Indian Government in its negotiations with the Malayan Government delegation has up till now shown a firm attitude, and this firmness has been fully endorsed by the Standing Emigration Committee of the Central Legislature A point to be noted in this connection is that India can afford to be firm, since it is Malaya that needs labourers, her own supply being insufficient. It took, however, some time for this fact to soak down the mind of the visiting Delegation, but when it found that the Indian Government would not yield, it showed an inclination to pitch its demands several notches lower and to be more amenable to the minimum demands put forward on behalf of Indian emigrant workers.

The negotiations are now at an intermediate stage; nevertheless, it may be said that the results attained so far seem to be satisfactory. The Malaya Delegation has agreed to represent to their Government that the Indian Immigration Committee of Malaya which fixes the wages should have on it one representative of the employers and one of Indian labour, and that the educational facilities provided for the children of Indians in Malaya should be amplified. The Delegation has also promised that the Government of India and other interests concerned would be given opportunities of offering their opinions regarding trade union legislation.

**Human Aspect**

It would, however, appear that the Malayan Government Delegation in its efforts to induce the Standing Emigration Committee to be more lenient about the proposed resumption of emigration, pointed out that India would suffer an annual loss of Rs. 60 lakhs if the emigration of Indian labour to Malaya were com-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 7)

# THE UKRAINIAN PROBLEM

## Its Past And Present

**From A Correspondent**

The Ukrainian problem, considered as a political issue, is relatively recent. Before the World War it appeared only occasionally in Russia in the form a tendency towards national life by a small group of Ukrainian intelligentsia. In the first Russian Parliament—the Duma of 1906—a certain number of deputies elected from Southern Russia declared themselves to be Ukrainians and formed their own parliamentary club known as Ukrainska Hromada. In the Duma of 1907, the Ukrainian representatives demanded complete autonomy for their country. The problem was brought up again in 1917 with the Russian Revolution, when the Ukrainians claimed complete independence from Russia. On 22nd January 1918, Ukraine was proclaimed an independent State and that date can be considered as the opening of the Ukrainian problem in its present aspect.

The Carpathian territories with a Ruthenian-Ukrainian population which belonged before the War to Hungary and afterwards to Czechoslovakia—the Carpatho-Ruthenia—have never played any part whatsoever in the Ukrainian political struggle. This territory acquired an artificial political significance only in 1938 in connection with Germany's ambitions in Eastern Europe.

### *Nucleus Of Ukrainian Nationalism*

Historically, the nucleus of Ukrainian nationalism centered round the Duchy of Kiev, which was completely overthrown by the Tartar invasions of the 18th century. Bohdan Chmielski, a Polish nobleman adventurer, who became the leader of the Cossacks in their fight against the Tartars, had ambitions to create a Duchy of his own in the Ukraine but his attempts met with failure. After the death of Chmielski, the Cossacks were suppressed by the Russians. The territories of Ukraine on the Eastern bank of Dnieper were annexed by the Czars, while the territory on the Western side was returned to Poland.

In the first year of the World War, Ukrainian nationalism was ruthlessly crushed by the Czarist Government. In spite of this, the Society of the Ukrainian Radicals formed in Kiev in March 1917 a Central Ukrainian Council. This Council eventually organised the first Ukrainian National Congress in Kiev, between April 17th and 21st. The Congress, composed of 1,500 delegates, voted a motion demanding a wide measure of autonomy for Ukraine. But all the Russian parties, from the conservative to the revolutionary, were hostile to Ukrainian separatism. Only the Bolsheviks, in order to undermine the Provisional Russian Government, promised the Ukrainians complete independence, if they should seize power. By the Revolution of October 1917, the Bolsheviks overthrew the Provisional Government and on November 20th, a universal proclamation was issued, proclaiming the Independence of Ukraine, united by federation to the Soviet Republics. But soon after the proclamation, the relationship between the Ukrainian Central Council and the Bolshevik Government of St. Petersburg grew worse and Ukraine found itself actually in a state of war with Russia. When the Central Powers made peace with the Bolsheviks, at the same time they signed a separate peace treaty with the Ukrainian Republic, acting as an independent State.

### *Directorate Of Ukrainian Republic*

The Bolshevik Government of St. Petersburg resented this signing of a separate peace treaty and declared war against the Ukrainians. The Ukrainian Council, thereupon, demanded the help of Imperial Germany and German troops appeared on the Ukrainian scene. But the German military, instead of assisting the Ukrainians, sided with White Russians and appointed General Skoropadski as hetman of the Ukraine. The result was a complete anarchy in the country except in places where there were German garrisons.

In view of this chaotic situation, the Ukrainians formed a Directorate of the Ukrainian Republic to drive the Russians, both white and red. Their army marched on Kiev. General Skoropadski was defeated and he left the country along with the German Officers disguised in a German uniform. The Directorate had got rid of the white Russians but still they had the Bolsheviks against them. On February 4th 1919, the Bolshevik forces took Kiev and the Directorate was forced to fall back westwards. Here the Ukrainian Nationalists came into contact with the Polish Legions of Pilsudski. That was the beginning of a new period in Ukrainian history.

In the year 1919, the Polish armies were in control of Eastern Galicia. On 21st April 1920, the Ukrainian concluded an agreement with the Poles settling the demarcation line between the Polish and Ukrainian territories which corresponds roughly to the present Eastern frontier of Poland. The Poles, on the other hand, promised the Ukrainians to liberate their capital Kiev from the hands of the Bolsheviks.

Joseph Pilsudski, the Commander of the Polish Army, thereupon issued a manifesto to the Ukrainian people appealing to them to assist with all their power the armies of the Polish Republic in the hard fight for their own lives and freedom. The manifesto added: "The Polish forces will remain in the Ukraine as long as will be necessary for the establishment of a rightful Ukrainian Government. When the National Ukrainian Government is formed, the Polish soldiers will return to Poland, proud of having contributed to the struggle for the freedom of the peoples."

The combined Polish and Ukrainian armies, after a swift campaign entered Kiev on May 8th 1919. But the capture of the Ukrainian capital from the hands of the Bolsheviks did not put an end to the war. It was at this

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 5)

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

### A JAPANESE BLUFF

A few days ago there was reported from Shanghai, a Japanese sensation. The report dealt with emergency rushing of troops to the Soviet border involving the dislocation of service on the South Manchukuan Railway and the sudden closing of the Korean port of Rashin to all shipping save Japanese military transports. No less than 40,000 troops from Japan were landed on Sakhalin Island. The idea behind all this being pressure on Russia in connection with a pending fishery dispute. The Russians are used to Japanese bluffs and know how to call them. This one, however, was on a grander scale and the Japanese had hopefully chosen a favourable opportunity for it when Europe was staggered by Herr Hitler. To the misfortune of the Japanese the situation is not developing as they expected and the latest bluff, too, is likely to end in a fiasco.

### PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA

Having decided to introduce prohibition in Bombay city and suburbs on the 1st of August, Dr. Gilder, Excise Minister, is not disposed to let the grass grow under his feet. In a press interview on Saturday he assured all concerned that there would be no delay whatsoever in producing the plan and that Government had provided against all the difficulties in the way. On Sunday, addressing a gathering of representatives of the various volunteer corps in the city he gave a rough outline of the preparatory propaganda. A Prohibition Week will be celebrated in the city and suburbs from the 25th instant, when there will be a varied intensive propaganda for prohibition with meetings, processions and other demonstrations in every part of the city. Both Dr. Gilder and Mr. Munshi, Home Minister, made earnest appeals to the volunteers for help in making the plan a complete success and we trust there will be a rousing response to the appeals. As Dr. Gilder said, we should prove to the world that we can succeed where America has failed.

### NOT COMMUNAL

The speeches at the public reception given in Bombay to the Delegation from Kashmir and the statement issued by the Delegation explode the charge that the movement in the State for responsible government is communal. The movement is no more communal in Kashmir than it is in Rajkot or Hyderabad or Travancore. In the first place a movement cannot be called communal merely because it is carried on mostly by one community. It becomes communal only if its demands and policy are to give undue benefits to some communities at the expense of others. But in no sense is the movement in Kashmir communal. In the other States too the movement for responsible government is scrupulously non-Communal in its objective, outlook and policy. Indeed, it is because the movement is natinoal that the Rulers distrust it and seek to discredit it by giving it a bad name. Reactionary Governments actually encourage communal movements as they become better entrenched when communities fight each other.

### GLIDING

Considering the comparative lack of opportunities offered to Indian aviators, flying has made good progress in India. But as a nation, it can be said that we are still far from becoming air-minded. The reason is, of course, the high cost of flying instruction. Flying Clubs, with their prohibitive costs, are only meant for the rich. It is, therefore, with considerable interest that we learn of the projected scheme of an All-India Gliding Institute at Allahabad. A glider, it may be explained, is a motorless aeroplane which is much cheaper and safer than an ordinary flying machine. It provides not only exhilarating sport but is also strongly recommended by eminent aviators like Colonel Lindbergh as an invaluable aid to creating air-mindedness. "A glider student learns the feel of a 'plane, how it banks, turns and lands and he does it at a ridiculously low price as compared with powered 'planes. The principle of flights is the same in glider and power 'planes with standard aeroplane controls in both." For a poor country like India, gliding should prove popular amongst aviation enthusiasts who cannot afford the expenses of a regular flying course. It should also help to make our youth air-minded. We are glad to learn that preliminary arrangements have been completed and the institute will soon start functioning. A booklet giving full particulars of the scheme may be had (for Re. 1) of the General Secretary, All-India Gliding Institute, Allahabad.

# POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The careful hen seldom mislays an egg.

It requires two for assent to make a bridal couple.

Fortune is the only knooker that a man likes to see at his door.

It's safer to learn from your enemies than it is to instruct your friends.

The average woman can change her mind in half the time it takes a man to change his collar.

Later on some of our street contractors may get a chance to repair some of those pavements made of good intentions.

# WITHOUT COMMENT

**JOHANNESBURG, March 18. Extensive precautions are being taken throughout the Union to guard communications and vital public services. Whether the activities are connected with the European situation or the position in South-West Africa is hitherto not clear.**

**—Reuter.**

* * * *

**Detenus in the Delhi Jail have been released because, says a Communique, "the Government of India have now been satisfied by Mr. M. K. Gandhi that the prisoners have no belief in violence. ....."**

**Now, who is Mr. M. K. Gandhi and what title has he decisively to influence the administration of India? The adjournment of the Central Assembly must at once be moved on behalf of—yes, quite so, Mr. M. A. Jinnah.**

* * * *

**According to a London report, the Palestine Conference has broken down on the question of an Arab demand to fix the transition period.**

**We support and sympathise with the British. They are not to blame. They cannot perform the impossible miracle of limiting infinity.**

* * * *

**India Has 1/3 Of World's Illiterates**

**—Headline.**

**We knew that, thanks to the 150 years of Britain's self-denying tutelage, India also *could* boast a number of world records.**

* * * *

**Mr. Chamberlain's speech has deeply impressed the United States, reports Reuter.**

**The Americans are in fact overwhelmed with surprise—and speculative wonder.**

* * * *

**The London "Times" is certain that the Premier's hearers "must have felt the peculiar force of his denunciation of the swift breach of faith that followed the Munich pledge".**

**The exact word. The force of his denunciation. etc., etc., is "peculiar".**

**And so is the force of the thunderer's own denunciation.**

* * * *

**A South African paper declares that the British Premier "will have the unhesitating support of the British Commonwealth and democracies wherever they may be found".**

**Quite true. But the vital question is: Will democracies "wherever they may be found" have the unhesitating support of the Premier?**

* * * *

**But what did Mr. Chamberlain say at Birmingham? Many things vague and even vicious.**

**But there is one point on which he was clear and emphatic. He said, in the language of Colonel Blimp:—**

**"Gad Sir, Chamberlain is right, those who foretold in September last, the "tremendous event" that has taken place now were quite mistaken.**

* * * *

**"To mistake for 'decadence' the fundamental good nature of the British peoples is an old fallacy" contemptuously averred his Lordship.**

**We at least never misunderstood "the fundamental good nature of the British peoples" as exemplified by Lord Lloyd.**

* * * *

**By the way it is interesting to note that even Lord Lloyd—well-known in Bombay and Egypt—has entered the list against the totalitarian Hitler. "The country", says the noble Tory die-hard, "is facing a crisis paralleled only by the darkest days of the Great War".**

**It is, what with the rapidly growing danger to the colonies and—who said Rumania where his Lordship has been on an economic mission only a few months ago?**

* * * *

**He: "I'd rather sleep than eat, any day."**

**She: "I never knew you were as lazy as that."**

**"No, and I didn't know you were such a bad cook."**

# If Immigrants Are Not Allowed To Land!

## NAZI THREAT TO SOUTH AFRICAN GOVT.

## Air Force Ready For Action: Reservists Called Up

JOHANNESBURG, March 18.

**Extensive precautions are being taken throughout the Union to guard communications and vital public services. Whether the activities are connected with the European situation or the position in South-west Africa is hitherto not clear.**

### *NAZI THREAT*

The possibility of local troubles arises from the revelation of a German Note to the Union which stated that, if permission for German immigrants to land was withheld, the Germans would "not be responsible for consequences."

It is emphasised that there is no reason for undue alarm as the precautions are normal.

Three Squadrons of the South African Air Force have been placed in active service with their bases at Roberts Height. All Police Reserves and the R.A.F. Reserves have been called up and strong guards have been placed on power, radio and cable stations and petrol and oil storage depots.

Disturbances occurred yesterday among the German workers in the Pretoria State Steel Works, which resulted in military forces being drafted there from Robert's Height.—Reuter.

**POLICE LEAVE CANCELLED**

PRETORIA.—It is learned in official quarters that all Police leave have been cancelled for the week-end. Reservists have been ordered to report. The reason given is due to administrative purposes.

CAPE TOWN.—General Smuts is unable to leave Cape Town owing to the International situation. He was to have attended a meeting at Stellenbosch.—Reuter.

### *END OF ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP?*

BERLIN.—"National Zeitung" closely related with Marshal Goering Comments: "The termination of the Munich Agreement is the most serious attack ever made against the friendly relations between the German and the British people. It is the product of unrestrained incitement in the British and French Press. One can hardly believe this interpretation and action of the British Government and correspondents as the wishes and intentions of the British people. But if this is the case, then Britain declares herself an enemy of Grman existence. This will force Germany to change throughly and definitely her attitude towards Britain".

The reception in Germany of last night's B.B.C German broadcast containing extensive verbatim passages of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham suffered badly on account of disturbance.—Reuter.

# UPROAR IN FRENCH CHAMBER

### Communist Deputies Clash With Right And Centre Benches

PARIS, March 17.

There were stormy scenes inside and outside the Chamber during the resumed debate on allegations about the conduct in Spain of the French Communist Deputy, M. Marty, who led the mutiny of the French fleet in the Black Sea during the war and was court-martialled.

It is alleged, M. Marty took a prominent part in the extreme Leftist operations in Spain.

M. Herriot had to suspend the sitting, but there was further uproar of resumption and at M. Herriot's suggestion, the Chamber decided to adjourn the debate.

Members of the extreme left surged across the floor of the Chamber toward the centre and right benches, but were held back by a cordon of attendants. A party of Communists rushed to the corridor in an attempt to get to grips with opponents there, but the rush was checked after a fight in which a Centre Deputy was struck in the face. Attendants eventually succeeded in closing the doors of the Chamber after another of the Deputies trousers was severely torn.—Reuter.

### *"CONQUERING" HERO RETURNS!*

### *"Proud Day For Fuehrer"*

BERLIN, Mar. 19.

Herr Hitler arrived by train at 6/30 p.m. amid tremendous shouting and a blare of trumpets. He was welcomed at the platform by all Reich Ministers, headed by Field-Marshal Goering, State Secretaries, Regional Party leaders and delegations of the army and party. The station was decorated with Swastika flags, and there were huge crowds outside the station and along the Fuehrer's route. Field-Marshal Goering, in a speech of welcome, declared that Herr Hitler had "restored to the Germans not only the dignity of the past, but also the security of the German Reich." He added that this was a proud day for the Fuehrer, and it was impossible to thank him except by a sacred oath in the name of the German nation never to give away the great things they had attained."

"It is impossible for so heroic a soldier not to be backed by a heroic nation. You have made this people courageous and great; let this be the oath of all Germans "Sieg Heil." All Church bells were ordered by the Leader of the Evangelical Church to ring from 6/45 p.m., till 7 p.m. Fifty military bands were stationed at intervals on the Fuehrer's route to Unterdenlinden, where searchlights formed an arch of light. Herr Hitler's car proceeded very slowly between dense and cheering crowds to the Chancellery.—Reuter's Special.

### *HUNGARIAN CABINET MEETS*

BUDAPEST, March 19.

An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet attended by four former Premiers as well as leaders of the Opposition was held at the residence of Dr. Teleki.

It is stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss new constitutional measures which will be introduced in Ruthenia.

The occupation of practically all the last hamlets and towns in it has been completed, it is announced, and military administration has been set up.

Admiral Horthy returned to Hungary after paying a visit to Chust on his way back from the Polish frontier.—Reuter.

### Dr. Benes Forms Provisional Government In U. S. A.

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 19.

Dr. Benes will shortly announce the formation of a Provisional Government in the United States, according to M. Janovsky, the Czecho-Slovák Consul here.—Reuter.

# MEXICAN OIL DISPUTE

### President Cardenas' Plan For Settlement

MEXICO CITY, March 19.

President Cardenas has announced a plan for the settlement of the oil dispute which he said was based on a proposal by Herr Richberg. President Cardenas said that the plan provides for co-operation between the Mexican Government and the companies, the latter contributing the amount of indemnity claimed and any new capital invested. When valuations of the properties seized have been completed percentages of profits distributable would be worked out.

President Cardenas declared that the co-operation plan and the fixing of percentages would be settled by experts "once the companies accept the principles and bases proposed by the Mexican Government". It is reliably learned that the expropriated interests will join issue with the President's statement insisting that a settlement is only possible if the companies retain the entire management.—Reuter.

### *RUSSIA TO STRIKE IF RUMANIA IS ATTACKED*

(Continued From Page 1)

diplomatic correspondent makes the interesting assertion that Herr Hitler has advised Sgr Mussolini not for the present to make any territorial claims on France, but to make such claims for concessions in Tunisia short of sovereign rights as will enable him later to copy the technique employed by Herr Hitler in Sudetenland.—Reuter.

### *LONDON BANKERS AND CZECH FUNDS*

LONDON, March 18.

Reports are current in the City that a second formal Notice from the authorities has been received by London bankers taking yesterday's instructions a step further by definitely requesting bankers not to make any sort of move with regard to Czech funds. The Notice is reported to go even as far as to indemnify bankers against legal proceedings. Reuter.

### *ROME MOCKS AT PARIS AND LONDON*

ROME: March 18.

"In Paris and London they may cry out about violation and may even make an experiment of a new greater stiffening against Totalitarian States. All that will never serve them," writes the official review "Relations Internationale," adding: "Europe is once more on the move under the dynamic pressure of the Rome-Berlin Axis. The region from the Baltic to the Black Sea has been definitely fixed to total exclusion of policies of Paris and London. If the mission is hard, the will of the Italian and German people is unshakable.—Reuter.

### *"DOWN WITH HITLER"*

WARSAW, March 18.

A crowd of about eight hundred demonstrated outside the Foreign Office shouting "down with Hitler. They were dispersed by the police.

It may safely be assumed that Col. Beck is gravely concerned by the inclusion of Slovakia in the German protected zone as Poland's only non-German trade route to the Danube Basin is thereby barred.

Col. Beck's departure for London is provisionally fixed for April 1.—Reuter.

### *FUTURE OF CZECH REFUGEES*

PRAGUE, March 18.

The future of political and Jewish refugees is arousing the deepest concern among British and American organisation, working for their emigration. Owing to military prohibition to leave the country without a special army permit, it is impossible for these organisations to evacuate even those papers are in perfect order. Three hundred with permits for England are already in Prague, but they are now dispersing and leaving for addresses unknown.—Reuter.

### *EUROPEAN CRISIS AND DAVIS CUP*

PARIS, March 19.

Owing to international events, the Davis Cup committee has amended the qualification rule whereby a player is permitted to represent another country if his own country is absorbed by another Power.—Reuter.

# NO ULTIMATUM TO RUMANIA

### Berlin Describes Press Story As Attempt To Create Tension

BUCHAREST, March 18.

It is officially confirmed that "certain measures" have been taken in the past few days to guard Rumania's frontiers, but the measures are described as "normal."

It is added that no Rumanian soldiers have crossed the Frontier and no mobilisation of the army has been ordered.

TRADE TALKS.

According to another official statement trade negotiations being conducted by M. Wohltat will be finished in two days. The talks are stated to be in pursuance of the protocal signed in November between Germany and Rumania on commercial relations between the two countries. It is stated that the aim is to reach an agreement on exchange of certain products.

NO TRUTH IN ULTIMATUM TALK.

BERLIN:—Economic negotiations between Germany and Rumania is the subject of an official statement issued here. This says: "The German-Rumanian economic negotiations are taking place in Bucharest. They are developing in normal fashion. Their subjects are usual questions dealt with in such negotiations, such as increase of exchange of goods 'et cetera.'

Everything that goes beyond this fact reported in sections especially of the British Press, should be classified as intentional international poisoning of the atmosphere and must be regarded as an attempt to create tension.

Thus the assertion that Germany is said to have presented Rumania with an ultimatum is an invention lacking every foundation."—Reuter.

# AMERICA RETALIATES

### Additional Duties On German Imports

WASHINGTON, March 18.

The Treasury has announced the imposition of countervailing duties on dutiable German imports, thereby offsetting the effect of export bounties. The decision involves 25 per cent addition to the existing duties on a substantial part of total imports from Germany.

A Treasury official questioned refused to state whether this is in consequence of seizure of Czechoslovakia. He added the action "speaks for itself".

The countervailing duties will be effective from April 24 unless it is previously determined that German practices do not constitute a subsidisation of the exports.—Reuter.

CIVILIANS ALLOTTED KEY POSITIONS.

JOHANNESBURG.—"Complete preparedness in every sphere" is the aim of the extensive precautions. The leading men of South Africa, especially civilians, have been allotted key positions to ensure maximum efficiency.—Reuter.

### *WORLD TITLE FIGHT CANCELLED*

DETROIT, (Michigan), March 18.

John Henry Lewis, world's light-heavyweight champion is almost blind in the left eye according to the official reports of two doctors called upon to examine him on behalf of the Michigan State Board of Athletic Control.

As the result of the reports, the Board has cancelled the world title fight between Lewis and Davey Clark due to take place on March 31.—Reuter.

### *GERMANY ON HER ACHIEVEMENT!*

BERLIN, March 17.

To-day's evening newspapers stress London's lack of understanding for what is described as "historical necessity."

The "Berliner Zeitung" declares "in their crass egoism British newspapers cannot see the obvious fact that Germany has restored peace and prosperity to Central Europe."—Reuter.

### Shock For Switzerland

BERNE, March 19.

President Etter in a broadcast said that the disappearance of Czechoslovakia, as an independent state has profoundly shocked Switzerland. Swiss people are firmly resolved for any sacrifice to preserve their liberty and independence, while remaining aware of the rights and duties of neutrality.—Reuter.

# Mahatma's Advice To Suspend Jaipur Satyagrah

### Favourable Atmosphere Created: Will It Lead To Praja Mandal's Recognition?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 19.

**Great significance is being attached to Mahatma's decision to advise suspension of satyagraha in Jaipur. It is presumed this has been done to facilitate suitable action by the Paramount Power to set matters right in that State.**

**It is being said that Mahatmaji raised the Jaipur issue during his talks with the Viceroy, and probably felt that the Viceroy will not be in a position to give any sort of advice to the Ruler so long as courting of arrests by Jathas continued. Accordingly it is believed Mahatma's intervention will create favourable atmosphere in the settlement of the issue, and it might eventually lead to recognition of the Praja Mandal and release of Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj.**

**In circles in close touch with Mahatma it is however, being mentioned that Mahatmaji wants new ideology for Satyagraha campaigns in Indian States, and would put conditions to be satisfied before the Congress permits launching of movements therein. In course of time Gandhiji's view may be published in "Harijan."**

New Delhi is keenly and eagerly expecting the Federal Chief Judge's award on Rajkot issue, since once Rajkot is out of way Gandhiji-Linlithgow talks subsequently will be confined to general political issues, including Federaion, and conditions and circumstances necessary to be created to get Congress attitude favourably inclined towards it. Certain political circles appear quite optimistic about the outcome of Gandhiji-Linlithgow talks in view of grave international situation, and the British Government's desire to have favourable atmosphere in India in case of a major conflict, and do something tangible to secure Congress co-operation at the centre. All these appear however to be conjectures for the moment.

### *JAIPUR SATYAGRAH SUSPENDED*

### *In Accordance With Mahatma's Advice*

**NEW DELHI, March 19.**

**Gandhiji has sent the following instruction to the Jaipur Satyagraha Council: "It is my advice that until I give any other decision the sending of satyagraha jathas in the Jaipur Satyagraha should be suspended."**

**This means suspension of offering for arrest and sending of "jathas" to Jaipur.**

**Mahatmaji is issuing a statement in this connection.**

**In pursuance of this telegram, Seth Radhakrishna Bajaj has notified all centres of Satyagraha in Jaipur that until further notice every kind of civil disobedience should be suspended.—United Press.**

### 66 Satyagrahis Court Arrest In Jaipur

JAIPUR, Mar. 19.

A whole family composed of five, father, mother and three children and the Jaipur Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Madan Mohan Sharma (who is also an Advocate), were among the 66 Satyagrahis who courted arrest in Jaipur city to-day. Of these ten were women, who formed the morning batch. Of the remaining 56 who courted arrest in the afternoon, 28 hailed from Jaipur city, nine from Jhunjhunu, eight from Amarsar, eight from Pilani and three from Vansotani.

The crowd was unusually large on both the occasions, women predominating in the morning. Attempts made by some members of the Varnarshram Swarajya Sangh to create disturbance by raising provoking shouts of anti-national slogans were ignored by the assemblage.—United Press.

# Oil Talks Deadlock

### Judgment Reserved On Legality Of Seizures

NEW YORK, March 18.

The "New York Times" correspondent from Mexico states that the Richberg oil talks have reached a deadlock and Herr Richberg is returning to Washington, but he is expected to return to Mexico City in April.

The Government and Companies' attorneys submitted briefs respectively, sustaining and attacking the legality of the seizures. The court reserved decision.—Reuter.

### *HUDSON'S MISSION TO WARSAW*

LONDON, March 18.

Mr. Hudson, Secretary, Overseas Trade, left this afternoon for Warsaw. In a statement before leaving Mr Hudson and that the tour was originally planned as purely a trade mission, but the political event of the past few days tended to overshadow the primary purpose, but trade has to go on if as we all hope, we succeed in maintaining peace.—Reuter.

# Germany Faces Financial Crisis

### Reich Bank Vice-President Makes Sensational Revelations

PARIS, March 18.

Remarkable revelations are stated to have been made by Herr Brinkmann, Vice-President of the Reichsbank in a recent speech published in "Agence Economique' Et Financeiere". He is reported to have said: "We have been paying for guns a price for which we obtain normally ten guns and gun of inferior quality."

He continued: "Our resources of raw material is of such inferior quality and absorb such a number of workmen as to threaten national economy. We are at the end of our stock of currency. Our imports this year are double the exports, although the Fuehrer has ordered that we must not spend one mark on imports above our exports."

He is also reported to have added that half the national revenue last year was taken by the State and this percentage can only be maintained for a short period.—Reuter.

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE

At White City Oxford beat Cambridge by 76 points to 41 in the annual inter-Varsity Athletics contest, decided over 13 events.

# 10 KILLED IN AIR CRASH

### Fate Of Huge Four-engined Stratosphere Liner

SEATTLE: March 19.

A huge four-engined stratosphere airliner crashed near Alder in Washington when it was on a test flight.

All the ten occupants are believed to have been killed.

The 'plane's cost was half a million dollars and it was the first to be built.

An eye-witness declared that its tail became detached and the 'plane fell into a spin.—Reuter.

### *DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED*

BAGHDAD: March 19.

It is officially announced that Hikmat Sulaiman has been sentenced to death by a Court-Martial on a charge of conspiracy against the State.

Altogether seven men were found guilty on the same charge and four other death sentences were passed.

A communique states that in view of reasons calling for a clemency, the sentence of Sulaiman has been commuted to five years' imprisonment, of two others to penal servitude for life, one to 15 years' hard labour and two others to seven and eight years' hard labour respectively.—Reuter.

# America Means Business!

### Pittman's Move To Supersede Neutrality Legislation

WASHINGTON: March 19.

Senator Pittman announced that he would introduce on Monday a resolution to supersede all existing neutrality legislation and permit warring nations to purchase American goods, including munitions on "cash and carry" basis (transit at purchaser's responsibility).

Senator Pittman said that he had been working on a draft resolution for some time. It was not an outgrowth of Herr Hitler's action in Czechoslovakia. He had not discussed the resolution with President Roosevelt, but he thought that it would be more acceptable to the President than any other changes in the neutrality law, which had been proposed.—Reuter.

### *JAIPUR BAN ON NEWSPAPERS*

JAIPUR, March 18.

Four newspapers, "Hindustan", Delhi, "Vir Arjun", Delhi, "Jaya Praja", Agra, and "Sainik", Agra have been banned in Jaipur State according to a notification, as "certain articles appearing in the newspapers named are seditious and tend to bring the Jaipur Government into contempt".—A.P.

### *NAZI OCCUPATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA*

(Continued from page 1)

which the Czechs kept away from the windows of their houses and pulled down the Czech flags which the German authorities had ordered them to fly.

Members of the Czech Government had been ordered to witness the review and take places beside the German Civil and military authorities. The parade which was headed by General Vongablenz lasted two hours. It comprised infantry, artillery and tanks while several squadrons of aeroplanes flew low overhead.

A crowd of Germans from all parts of Bohemia watched the spectacle. Only Swastika flag was visible in the centre of the city.—Reuter.

### SUICIDES IN PRAGUE

### Reaction To Entry Of Nazi Troops In City

PRAGUE, March 19.

The number of suicides is increasing. The well-known surgeon, M. Meydl and his wife took poison when they learned that German troops were entering the city.

Twenty Jews were removed to hospital after attempting suicide, including a High Court Judge and an ex-Bank manager. One man leapt from the roof of the Radio Palace.

EDUCATION IN SLOVAKIA.

A message from Bratislava states that the German section of the Slovakian Ministry of education has decided that henceforth children in Slovakia will be taught "in accordance with the National Socialist spirit." From May onwards all teachers will be Aryans. In schools in Slovakia the portrait of Father Hlinka must be placed on one side of the Crucific and that of Hitler on the other. The Nazi salute will be obligatory.—Reuter.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR BERLIN

LONDON.—In pursuance of instructions to return to report, the German Ambassador left London this afternoon for Berlin.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN FRONTIER GUARDED

SIGHET.—The Rumanian frontier is now strongly guarded, all frontier posts having been reinforced. Hungarian regulars have occupied posts on the Ruthenian side of the frontier

Many refugees from the Carpatho-Ukraine have been cared for by the Rumanian military authorities, and have been sent to the interior.

Refugees of Ukranian, Galician and Russian origin have been put in a concentration camp temporarily. A part of the Ukrainian guard which crossed the River Tisza into Rumania yesterday has been sent back over the frontier.—Reuter.

# World Achievement.

### *For Others*

Three cheers for Boston!

It has achieved something that the synics might never expected. The people of the United States may not know everything, but they know some good things, and here is a good thing.

We have to go to the Forty-Plus Club founded by Robert Darling. The one idea of the club is that it is to get rid of its members instead of keeping them and adding to them. All the members must be 40 or more, and all are very carefully chosen. Not anyone can gain admittance. Once in, they try to get out, for they are unemployed men—men who have held quite good positions in business houses or elsewhere, though they have for some reason fallen on evil times.

But the point is this: "They fill their unemployed days trying to find jobs for someone else!'

Do you see? A man who applies for a post for himself is naturally rather diffident. He cannot always speak freely or with conviction—but he can "boost" a friend. And so in the Forty-Plus Club men get to know each other, and then go off in search of jobs for someone else. They have proved amazingly successful since the summer of 1938. Scores of men have found posts for scores of other men, and each has helped the other so much that the club is always dissolving and always being built up.

It is an achievement, surely, that in this humdrum world there should be some men, at least, able to apply the Golden Rule.

# "Galling To India's National Pride"

## MORE DRASTIC ASIATIC SEGREGATION BILLS?

## Swami Bhawani Dayal Suggests Another Deputation To S. Africa

BOMBAY, March 19.

Swami Bhawani Dayal, President of the Natal Indian Congress who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by s.s. "Takliva" has issued the following statement:—

"The situation in South Africa has become so grave and critical that I had to leave the shore within 38 hours after my election as a sole representative of the Natal Indian Congress. I have been entrusted with the duty and responsibility to approach the Government and the people of India and make it aware the full meaning of the proposed scheme of segregation put forth by the Minister of Interior of the Union of South Africa.

FIRST INTIMATION

The first intimation of this scheme was conveyed to us through the statement of the Minister of Interior to the Pretoria Rate-Payers' Association in December last. Under the present scheme, action is not to be initiated by any regulative body or local authorities but the application of its provisions would have the same result and would definitely lead to segregation. Indians, specially in the rural towns while they form a relatively small minority compared to the European residents, would be at the mercy of their European competitors in trade, and of Europeans whose outlook is strongly influenced by colour prejudice. The 75 per cent vote required for the introduction of the segregation scheme would easily be forthcoming and this would entail the economic ruin and national degradation of the Indian community. It will be open to any irresponsible person, actuated by the venom of race prejudice and race hatred, to organise and initiate a move to obtain 75 per cent votes necessary to enable the insertion of segregation in the title deeds prohibiting Indian occupation within that area. Every such move to exercise the powers of local option will be attended with intensive racial propaganda which will inflame passions and stimulate racial bitterness in South Africa.

BASELESS ALLEGATIONS

The present demand by certain Europeans for the segregation of Indian community is no new development in the party politics of South Africa. A similar agitation which had been raised in the country in an intensive form during the years 1918 and 1920 resulted in the appointment of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission in 1920. This Commission toured throughout the Union and heard evidence from local authorities, members of Parliament and European Organisation, including the White South Africa League which had been formed specially to tender evidence before the Commission and press the request for segregation. This impartial and judicial Commission found that the allegations made against Indians were baseless and strongly condemned the policy of segregation in the following terms:

"We find ourselves wholly unable to support the policy of repression which was advocated by some of the witnesses. Indiscriminate segregation of Asiatic in locations and similar restrictive measures would result in eventually reducing them to helotry. Such measures apart from the injustice, and inhumanity, would degrade the Asiatic and react upon the European."

The Commission arrived at the conclusion "That there be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics."

In 1924 the Union Government introduced the Class Areas Bill which sought to segregate Indians within specified areas. This Bill was not proceeded with due to the resignation of the then government, but a similar Bill known as the "Areas Reservation Bill" was introduced by the Union Government in 1925. Both these measures evoked intense indignation and bitterness in the minds of the Indians both in South Africa and in India. The Bill of 1925 led to the visit of a deputation from the Government of India to the Union of South Africa. In their memorandum the deputation stigmatised the Bill "as a deep afront to the sentiment of an ancient and civilised people and inherently unjust." It further went on to say:

"Indians without exception look upon the application of the principle of compulsory segregation to themselves as a racial stigma. It is galling to their national pride to feel that through members of their race might sit in the Council Chamber of the Empire beside the most distinguished statesmen, in South Africa they may not live in proximity to the humblest of their white fellow-subjects; that Tagore, though he was worthy of the Nobel Prize in the literature, could, if he were in South Africa, reside only in a slum like Boksburg or Germiston."

CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT

The South African Indian Congress gave no evidence before the Select Committee, as it was completely opposed to the Bill in principle and felt, therefore, that no purpose would be served by tendering evidence on the details. The strong case made out by the deputation of the Government of India against the principle of the Areas Reservation Bill resulted in the Round Table Conference between the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa at Cape Town in 1927. The deliberations of the Conference culminated in the Cape Town Agreement and marked a new era in the relationship between India and South Africa. The Indian, who had been deemed an alien, was now acknowledged by the Union Government as a part of the permanent population of South Africa. The "uplift" clause of the Cape Town Agreement indicated in no uncertain terms the policy which the Union Governments proposed to follow in conduct of Indian affairs. The Areas Reservation Bill was withdrawn and the future policy of the Union Government was embodied in the agreement as follows:—

"The Union Government firmly believes in and adheres to the principle that it is the duty of every civilised government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplift of every section of the permanent population to the full extent of their capacities and opportunities, and accept the view that in the provision of education and other facilities the considerable number of Indians who remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind other sections of the people."

"MORE DRASTIC BILL"

Now the present Union Minister of Interior decided to introduce a more drastic and repressive Bill than the previous one. It is not only a deep affront to the sentiment of an ancient civilisation but a clear breach of the Cape Town Agreement. Unfortunately, owing to the composition of the various political groups in South Africa it has become easy to exploit the Indian issue for Party purposes but ethical consideration demand that the Indian community should not be subject to the humiliation and ruination which the segregation scheme would undoubtedly inflict.

SURPRISE AND SHOCK"

It was a great surprise and shock to us when Sir Girua Shanker Bajpai declared in the Central Assembly that the Government of India has no any information in connection with this segregation scheme of the Union Government in reply to Sir Raza Alis' adjournment motion. It is a clear indication of the stepmotherly attitude of the Indian Government in matter of Indians abroad. Such a Government would not exist even for a day in any democratic country of the world but unfortunately we are placed in a different position. The Government of India cannot escape from their responsibility by misleading the chosen representatives of people in the Assembly and the time has arrived when they must decide once and for all the relation between India and the Union of South Africa. If the Government of India finds itself in an impossible position it would be much better to withdraw its Agency in protest of this repressive measure and leave the South African Indians to meet their fate.

DEPUTATION MUST GO

I would like to suggest that a deputation from the Government of India consisting of some influential statesmen should immediately proceed to South Africa without waiting for any formal invitation from the Union Government in order to ease the situation. In fact the third Round Table Conference might also be arranged to settle this question.

But we cannot entirely depend on the Government of India and we must take initiative in arousing a strong public opinion in India which alone will bring pressure on the Government of India to take timely action in the matter. I am confident that I will resolve the fullest co-operation and assistance from the public and the Press on my mission trying to make clear the very real danger that is now threatening the existence of Indians in South Africa."—A.P.

# EQUALITY OF ALL HINDUS

### No Sanction For Untouchability

### GANDHIJI OPENS BIRLA TEMPLE

NEW DELHI, March 18.

Gandhiji performed the opening ceremony of the Temple constructed by the Birlas at the instance of Pandit Malaviya.

Owing to large masses of people having gathered at the temple all the microphone arrangements broke down. It was with a great difficulty that Gandhiji could be taken to the temple. The question of his addressing the vast assemblage had to be discounted. But in order that the thousands who flocked to the place might realise the importance of the temples that have been thrown open for the worship of the whole Hindu public (including the Jains and Sikhs) as also for those of other faiths who may care to visit them, Gandhiji has been good enough to issue to the Press what he would, under normal conditions, have said to the gathering.

"These two temples have been constructed at the instance of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and are the result of the munificence of the House of Birlas, principally of Shri Jugalkishore Birla who is particularly inclined in this direction. It would have been in the fitness of things if the temples had been opened by Malaviyaji who inspired their construction. But as he is not here, it has fallen to my lot to perform the ceremony.

"It is my hope that both these temples will make a special contribution to promote the religious sense of the worshippers. The temple of Buddha admits of no untouchability but even in the temple of Krishna untouchability and the idea of high or low are taboo. For me, untouchability and the idea of high and low have no room in Hinduism. There are the varnas, but none of the varnas is superior to the other. Varna does not connote superiority, it connotes different functions and different duties. Whoever has more of the earthly or spiritual goods has to perform more service of the community, has to be more humble. The moment untouchability and the sense of high and low crept in, Hinduism began to decline. Hinduism is based on the firm foundation of Truth and non-violence, and therefore there is no room in it for conflict with other religions. It must be the daily prayer of every adherent of the Hindu faith that every known religion of the world should grow from day to day and should serve the whole of humanity. I hope that these temples will serve to propagate the idea of equal respect for all religions and to make communal jealousies and strife things of the past."—A. P.

# 400 Students On Strike

### Protest Against Conversion Of Hostel Into Girls' School

LAHORE, March 18.

About 400 students of the Islamia College have gone on strike and did not attend their classes to-day, as a protest against the transformation of one of the college hostels into a girls' school under the management of the Anjuman-e-Himayat Islam.

Earlier, the students waited in deputation on the Principal of the College and the Managing Committee and stressed the need of reconsidering their decision which might cause great inconvenience to the students, but with no effect.

The members of Crescent Hostel, who went on one-day strike on Monday last, resumed the strike to-day also. They hope to continue the fast until a favourable settlement is reached in the dispute over converting the hostel into a girls' school.—United Press.

### DR. GILDER'S VISIT TO PANVEL

### Inspection Of Ayurvedic College And Hospital

(From Our Correspondent).

PANVEL, Mar. 18.

A surprise visit was given on Friday by the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder to the Ayurvedic College and Hospital at Panvel conducted by the Dhutapapeshwar Arogya Mandir. He was accompanied by Mr. Bhide, I.C.S., Secretary to the General Department.

The Hon. the Health Minister was shown round the College, the Hospital, the Laboratory and Botanical gardens. He also inspected the ambulance car presented to the hospital by Sirdar Biwalkar.

Dr. Gider expressed satisfaction with the work the institutions were carrying on and recorded the remark that they wholly deserved arrangement.

After lunch at Mr. Nanasaheb Puranik's house, the Minister hurried to Bombay.

LISBON: March 18.

A treaty of friendship and non-aggression between Portugal and Nationalist Spain was signed at the Foreign Office by the Premier, Dr. Salazar, and the Ambassador, Nicolas Franco, brother of Generalissimo.—Reuter.

*A SHORT STORY*

# Not Bright Enough

BY JAMES FREEMAN

For a while I thought we were going to have time with Owen Gaskill after we told him about the murder of Otto. Otto was Owen's half brother but there was a bond betwen them that was stronger than that which exists between own brothers.

Tears came into Owen's eyes. "I'll find the man who did it! I'll find and kill him, if it's the last thing I do!"

Neither I nor Martha, the housekeeper, nor Burt, the outside man, said anything. This was no time for friendly advice or kindly warning. After a moment Owen walked over and stood looking down at his brtoher. His fists were clenched and his lips were tightly pressed together.

"To think," he said, "that at the very moment when it happened I was talking to the one man who could and was willing to help us out of our difficulties."

He was referring, I knew to, Ogden Keyes. Keyes was an old friend of Jasper Gaskill, from whom the two boys had inherited the laundry business. Things hadn't been going well for the youths; Old Jasper had never made them work when he was alive and the resulting lack of knowledge about the business which was their heritage, coupled with the nation-wide decline in industrial activity, had proved a decided handicap. As the family lawyer and friend of Jasper, I had advised them as best I could.

Five minutes after Owen arrive from town and was told of ed from two and was told of stopped in front of the house. There were two plain-clothes men and a uniformed officer. They introduced themselves as Lieutenant Love and Medical examiner Quale. The latter immediately began examination of the body.

I hoped for an opportunity to talk alone with Lieutenant Love and was glad when he called me into the study.

"Any ideas?" he asked.

"About who did it?" I said. "It could be one of half a dozen I might name. Business associates of the boys who thought they were going to lose money."

"What do you mean 'thought'?"

"Owen called on his father's oldest and best friend this morning. A man named Ogden Keyes. Keyes agreed to help them out of their difficulties. The irony of it is, Otto was being murdered at the moment Keyes was promising his support, and probably the killer was one of the creditors."

The Lieutenant scratched his chin. "How's the kid taking it?"

"Not so good. He's been making threats. Perhaps you'd better have a talk with him, Lieutenant."

"I'll do that.'

We went back into the living-room. Quale was finishing his examination and Lieutenant Love held a low-voiced conversation with him. Martha and Burt and Owen had all disappeared.

"Tell them they won't be allowed to leave the place" Love explained to me. "I'm leaving an officer outside to make sure. I'm going in town. Be back in an hour or so."

I sat down to wait. It occurred to me that Love might have gone to call on one of the creditors whom I had mentioned. If so, I was curious to find out which one.

But when the Lieutenant returned he was alone.

"Find out anything?" I asked him.

"Plenty. Do me that favour of rounding up everyone in the house. I want to make a speech."

It struck me that there was a queer note in the officer's tone. Vaguely apprehensive, I went in search of the servants and Owen. I found Owen oiling and cleaning a gun. There was a wild light in his eyes.

"Don't be a fool, Owen', I said quietly. "The law will get your revenge for you."

He smiled indulgently, slipped the gun into his pocket and followed me downstairs."

The Lieutenant had produced a sheaf of papers. When we were all assembled he read from the papers. "This is a statement of the Gaskill Laundry Company. The concern was a good deal worse off than anyone thought. I talked with Ogden Keyes. He admitted having agreed to lend Owen Gaskil money. But the sum wasn't near enough to cover the amount needed to keep the laundry from going into bankruptcy. In fact, it was barely enough to keep Owen from letting it become known to his half brother that he, Owen, had been personally filching funds from the business.'

There was a deathly silence, broken by a wild scream from Owen. "It's a De! It's a dirty lie! You're trying to frame me!"

He leaped, and I remembered the gun in his pocket. I moved to intercept him, but the uniformed patrolman was ahead of me. I didn't know the patrolman was standing behind the curtains. His appearance was sudden and very timely. Owen practically fell into his arms.

"A kid like Owen isn't bright enough or criminally-minded enough to get away with a murder", the Lieutenant explained to me later. "Remember he told you the murder was being committed at the time he was talking to Keyes? I checked with the medical examiner and his report confirmed the time of death within a half hour or so. That would have given Owen time to get to Keyes' office, and a perfect alibi. But as nobody had told Owen when the murder was committed, I thought it a bit strange that he should know."

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# The Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship Tournament

## G. I. P. RAILWAY AND KIRKEE UNITED DRAW AFTER EXCITING STRUGGLE

### E. Bocarro And J. Phillips Shine In Rival Defences

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Amidst scenes of tense excitement, the final of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship was played this evening on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground, the G.I.P. and Kirkee United failing to come to a decision in spite of a gruelling struggle.

Both from the viewpoint of gates and the class of Hockey served up, this competition has been throughout an unqualified success, and the fears of those cynics who doubted the feasibility of running an independent association for the control of Hockey in the Presidency on sound financial lines must by now have been dissipated, if not definitely buried. It redounds to the credit of Mr. Summerhayes and Mr. Behram Doctor, the two indefatigable workers of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, for providing local Hockey fans with a tournament vieing in importance with the far-famed Agha Khan.

Kirkee United were slightly the better team, their forwards especially showing better understanding; but the G.I.P. had, on the run of play, more open chances of scoring. The latter relied a little too much on the short-passing game, when the individual brilliance of Hakim and Latif, if exploited occasionally would have proved more effective.

THE GAME

Before the bully-off, the rival teams were introduced to the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie. The G.I.P. were the first to initiate a raid, but Shinde, the Kirke United goalie kicked away Ismail's shot sent in from the acutest of angles. Kirkee monopolised the game for some time, and the Railway custodian saved a hot shot from Tyrell. Kirkee continued a sustained and relentless attack, Doutre of the G.I.P. saving his side twice in quick succession.

It was now the Railway turn, and they retaliated with a beautiful swoop on the Kirkee citadel. A terrific crack was sent in by Hakim the ball just failing to cross the line after Shinde had stopped it.

FORTUNES FLUCTUATE

The exchanges were now fairly even, and mid-field play ensued for some time. Kirkee, however, broke through again, but Tyrell was badly fouled, Umpire Hibbert overlooking the infringement when a penalty corner should have been awarded. The fortunes of the game now fluctuated alternately, both custodians being called upon frequently; but expectations of a goal which seemed imminent any moment did not materialise, and the teams changed ends with the odds even.

On resumption, the Kirkee goal had a narrow escape, a flick from off Latif's stick just failing to find the net. The play now centered for a brief few minutes round the Kirkee goal, but the opposing forwards failed to find their objective.

KIRKEE UNITED SCORE

Play at this stage resolved itself into a ding-dong struggle for supremacy. J. Phillips and E. Bocarro, the rival defenders, frequently catching the eye for brilliant defensive work. Kirkee gradually asserted themselves, and from a series of successive raids scored through G. Nimal, the ball deflecting from Doutre's pads.

G.I.P. EQUALISE

This put a fillip into the G.I.P. forwards, and both Latif and Hakim were putting forth all they knew. After one or two furstrated individual efforts, Hakim, employing his deft stick-work to good purpose, put his side on level terms with a lightning shot. Final time arrived without further score, and the committee elected to leave the teams to decide the issue on Tuesday, the 21st at 5-30 p.m.

Result:—

| | |
|---|---|
| G.I.P. RAILWAY | 1 goal |
| KIRKEE UNITED | 1 goal |

THE TEAMS:

KIRKEE UNITED:—Shinde, J. Phillips and E. D. Souza, Gaikwad B. N. Nimal and A.M. Martis; J. M. Phillips, K. N. Nimal, Tyrell, G. N. Nimal and Amor.

G.I.P. RAILWAY:—Doutre; Mills and Grostrate; De Burgh, Marsh and E. Bocarro; Ismail, Hakim, Latif, M. Bocarro and Tellis.

REFEREES: Messrs. Hibbert and Lynn.

### DELHI'S WELCOME TO EGYPTIAN DELEGATES

NEW DELHI, March 18.

A largely attended party was given by the citizens of Delhi to meet the Egyptian delegation.

Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and members of the Central Assembly had half an hour's interview with Gandhiji before the arrival of the Egyptian delegation.

It is stated in Gandhiji's camp that Mahatmaji is likely to visit Allahabad 'en route' to Rajkot to meet Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. —United Press.

### INDIAN EMIGARATION TO MALAYA

(Continued from Page 6)

pletely stopped. While the financial gains derived from emigration have certainly to be considered, a protest has to be made against any tendency to view the problem from the money angle alone. It is an axiom of present day social ethics that labour should not, as in the past, be regarded as a commodity or article of commerce. This principle has been enshrined permanently as a beacon light to humanity in the Charter of the I.L.O., and it certainly is too late in the day to back on this sound principle. The human values involved should be accorded a determining place in the present negotiations. In fact the whole question should turn round the predominant factor of the welfare of the emigrants. India cannot allow its emigrant labour to be treated as a mere purchasable commodity, without feelings and sensibility, to be thrown on the market where its bargaining power is greatly weakened by many adverse factors.

### Hindu-Muslim Clash At Dacca

DACCA, Mar. 19.

Seventeen persons are said to have been injured as a result of a clash between Hindus and Muslims this evening near the crossing of Johnson Road and Sankharibazar close to the Judge's Court.

Mr. Jenkins, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Stephens, City Superintendent of Police, came with a police force constables and brought the situation under control.—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, the Kink of Boloney Will Learn Poker Yet If His Money Holds Out — By BUD FISHER

SEE, YOUR HIGHNESS, YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND THE GAME FULLY! IN POKER "TWO PAIR" BEATS "ONE PAIR," "THREE OF A KIND" BEATS "TWO PAIR"! "FOUR OF A KIND" BEATS "THREES"! COME ON NOW, I'LL GIVE YOU ONE MORE CHANCE!
THANKS!
YOU CAN'T WIN! I'VE GOT FOUR ACES!
NO, KING! THERE WAS ONE LITTLE THING I FORGOT TO EXPLAIN! I'VE GOT FOUR SPADES AND A CLUB! THAT'S CALLED A "RAZ GOO" AND BEATS ANYTHING IN THE DECK! DEAL AGAIN, KING!
I'LL BET THE WHOLE WORKS THIS TIME!
I'LL SEE YA! WHAT CHA GOT?
I WIN THIS TIME! I'VE GOT A "RAZ GOO!"
WAIT A MINUTE! LET GO OF THOSE CHIPS! THIS WOULDN'T HAPPEN AGAIN IN A MILLION GAMES! WHEN TWO "RAZ GOOS" OCCUR IN ONE GAME THE SECOND RAZ GOO BECOMES A "RAZ RAZ----"
?
-AND DOESN'T BEAT ANYTHING!
1-19
Fisher

# Object Of General Strike Of Nov. 7

(Continued from Page 14)

"Whether the leaders come up or not, the workers must prepare their army and blow the bugle of war on 7th November. If prohibitory orders are issued they should not be obeyed.....7th November is the anniversary of the Russian Revolution. This is the most revolutionary and sacred day. On that day the workers' raj was established in Russia and Capitalism was buried. Socialism was established by the sacrifice of hundreds of workers' lives. Show your courage on the 7th November as would become this sacred and revolutionary day."

OBJECT OF STRIKE

Then, Sir, says my hon. friend Mr. Ranadive as follows:—

"On the 7th, the day on which the workers of Russia destroyed Tsardom, the workers (of India) will voice once more their determination to annihilate imperialism."

That was the object of some of these gentlemen (Interruption).

The Hon. the Speaker: I would again request the honourable members not to interrupt; it is not fair.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi: Then, Sir, this is what says my friend Mr. Nimbkar with regard to the strike of the 7th November:—

"And just as the workers and peasants of Russia destroyed Tsardom and established workers' and peasants' raj there about 21 years ago, on that very 7th, we, by declaring one day's strike, by declaring one day's hartal, are going to lay the foundation of, are going to make the preparation for the establishment of workers' and peasants' raj on the 7th instant."

Then, Sir, let us now go to our Hon. friend, Mr. Parulekar. This is what he says:—

"And defy any order that may be issued by the Government that day as regards the manner and the route by which the procession may be taken in the same manner as the revolution was brought about in Russia on the 7th and workers' raj was established." Certainly, this is not the Industrial Disputes Bill. Then, again, my friend Mr. Dange says this:—

"We must convince to-morrow that there will be workers' raj to-morrow, the 7th—even if for 25 hours there will be workers' raj in this workers' area."

Thus, that was the object of this strike. The object was not to demonstrate peacefully against the Industrial Disputes Bill; it was not the object to voice the feelings of the workers on that Bill. The object was to establish the workers' raj in the same manner as the revolution was brought about in Russia on the 7th of November. This is an open and express admission made by them in their own speeches. I know my hon. friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was innocent of this. He merely wanted to hit the Congress and if the Industrial Disputes Bill could be used for that purpose he was there to handle it.

As regards my Hon. friend Dr. Ambedkar, it is stated that he helped the strike very energetically with his volunteers. Then, at 11 o'clock he went to the court, conducted his cases and in the evening when he came back he said, "Now, gentlemen, we will win our municipal elections."

"POMPOUS BOMBAST"

This mountain was in labour and it brought forth the mouse. All this was for the municipal election (laughter). That is the ge[illegible]an who now comes and says, I ask this question to the Hon. the Home Minister. Is he ready to prosecute me?" We are all familiar with his pompous bombast and impudent challenges, but nobody.....

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi: I rise to point of order, Sir. The words "impudent" and "bombast" must be withdrawn, in fairness to the honourable member.

The Hon. the Speaker: The word "bombast" is not unparliamentary.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi: The word "impudent?"

The Hon. the Speaker: I think the word "impudent" is unparliamentary.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi: If it is unparliamentary, Sir, I withdraw it. But this kind of challenge stinks in our nostrils. The challenge that he has thrown out here in 10 minutes of his fleeting presence with which he has graced this debate is: "Do I believe the Kania Committee's report?" I do. I believe every word of it and I go further and say that in many cases it is an understatement. His second question was: "Am I prepared to prosecute him?" I say "Yes, if he makes actionable speeches," but, Sir, he is too good a lawyer to do that. He remained absent in Court from 11 a.m. to 5 in the evening. At night, he probably thought to himself, "The municipal elections are coming. Let me go to the meeting." Now he says: "Let them prosecure me and make of me a martyr. I must is not certain as to when your have a criminal prosecution so that I can flourish my great eloquence and stagger my admirers, the members of the Independent Labour Party who can shout, "Here is the great Babasaheb made a martyr by this criminal Government." Let him wait, the Government will choose its own time and method for making martyrs of people. It is not an easy job. Many more things require to be done by him before he can be raised to the height of martyrdom. We shall abide our own time.

POLICE FIRED IN SELF-DEFENCE

His third question was: "Is he prepared to prosecute the police officers? If so, why did he not do so?" A responsible Committee has given its findings on the evidence before it that the police officers fired only in self-defence. Why, then, should I disbelieve the findings of this Committee? Why should I come to the conclusion that, when they held that firing was in self-defence when to my own knowledge the police officers exercised great self-restraint on that day, that they should be subjected to the stigma of defending a criminal charge? Why should I, then, seek to establish that those officers were guilty of an offence, when all the evidence in the possession of Government, in the possession of the Kania Committee establishes the fact that the police fired in self-defence and that but for their having fired, they would have been overwhelmed? In one case six police officers were seriously injured before they took the serious step. These are facts, undeniable facts. Why should Government, in those circumstances, take upon itself the task of prosecuting the police officers? This kind of challenges are always thrown across the floors of this House without any meaning in the hope that some newspapers will applaud it as a very great and heroic act done by the great Babasaheb Ambedkar. But, Sir, that is not the issue. The issue really is—between society and those men who are far abler, far more competent, who have got a genuine faith in the methods of violence for which they work day and night. When I say this, I am free to say that I know many of them, some of them are my friends and I respect them for the faith which they have got in their methods. Years of persecution have not induced them to shed their belief, but I know also that in spite of the sincerity and the great power of organisation they possess they have not succeeded in swaying the millions of this country for the last ten years.

It is said further that they wanted peaceful demonstration. Sir, let their own speeches answer. The honourable member Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said, "We were only out for a peaceful demonstration." That is why I expressly gave an interview in the Press the day before. I thought Government was putting through this Bill but to this Bill there was a genuine bona fide and honest opposition and if the opponents wanted to demonstrate peacefully, Government should not be a party to prevent them to do so," I made it clear to the Associated Press that if this was a peaceful demonstration, the policemen would not interfere at all but if there was intimidation or any attempt to coerce people into not doing what they were entitled to do, it would be the duty of the police to interfere. I thought till that day that things would pass off without the necessity for police intervention. I told the Police Commissioner specifically that unless the police were actually hit or were in danger of being overpowered, they must not resort to any drastic action. Sir, in spite of the joke which the Honourable Member Mr. Jamnadas Mehta indulged in at my cost, I may say if he was in the streets, so was I, and I saw it with my own eyes that the police exercised considerable restraint throughout the day.

"MAKE BANDOBAST"

My friends, the Communists, were clear in their minds as to what they wanted to do. One leader said, "The time had now come to show to the police that they do not give any importance to the lathis and guns more than to a theatrical farce. This is how the people are taught to defy authority. Another gentleman says this: "If the shops are not closed of their own accord, you close them down. This is what I have to tell you. If tramcars do not stop you stop them." If this is not incitement to violence, what else is it? Then, Sir, here is what the hon. member Mr. Parulekar said:—

We shall not only bury the Bill in Bombay, but we will not fail to bury those who support the Bill. This is our challenge. I want to tell you that, not only snatch those handbills, but show some tamasha to the distributor....It heads will be smashed by our workers.

If speeches of this kind are addressed to ignorant millhands do they not amount to incitement to violence? I should like to know what else is it. Then again, says another leader:

"The workers ought to have given a proper reply by slapping their faces."

Then here is another gem:—

"Stop trams, stop buses. Make shops to be closed. Make this general strike a success."

Then another gentleman says:

"They should remember that bobbins in the mills will come on their heads and they will even not know where the bobbins come from."

Is that not an incitement to violence? What is the use of talking about peaceful demonstrations? Further, we are told:—

"Congress lorries with Desh Sevikas will be out on that day. You should better amuse yourselves by stopping to have a look at them, but you will not enter mills. And if the Congress lorries ask you to go on work, make bandobast of them. Except the four lorries of the Red Flag, no other lorry should be allowed to this side: they must be stopped....Therefore, you should keep close watch on these Ghatis, Kamathis and Bhayyas, and make bandobast of them."

Is this peaceful demonstration that they wanted? Sir, further, we find:—

"The workers have on several occasions faced the police lathis and guns. Even to-day, if necessary, they will do the same.... Female workers in 1929 had snatched pistols from the police sergeants and driven them away. In the strike of 1934, the police officers and constables had to drop their resolvers and lathis at Parbhadevi Road and run for their lives."

Is that peaceful demonstration against an Act of this Legislature staged by a constitutional party in a peaceful non-violent manner? This is nothing else but an incitement to violence. You do not need any support of the Kania Committee's findings in this regard, you have only to look to the utterances of the people responsible for these disturbances.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## CONGRESS PRESIDENT NOT TO RESIGN

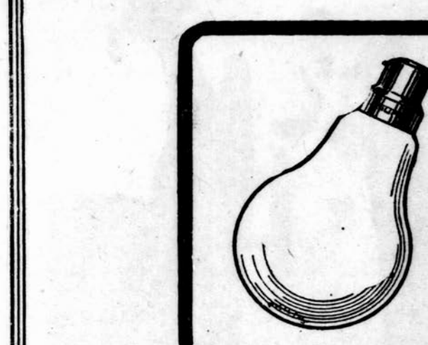
MASULIPATAM, March 18.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the old Working Committee of the Congress, replied in the negative to a question whether Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, in view of Pandit Pant's resolution adopted at Tripuri, would resign the Congress Presidentship.

Dr. Pattabhi added: "Mr. Bose has sent the following statement to the dailies in England for publication:—

"I have fought my election on the double issue of democratisation of the Congress and stiffening of the hostility against Federation. On neither of these has the Congress run against me.

"Moreover, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant in his speech on the main resolution distinctly stated that the motion before the House was not a vote of censure on me. For these reasons I don't see why I should resign. If, however, after forming the Working Committee I feel any difficulty, I shall consider the matter afresh then."—United Press.

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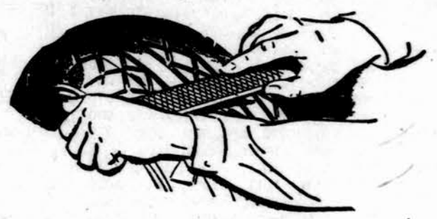
THE QUALITY LAMP



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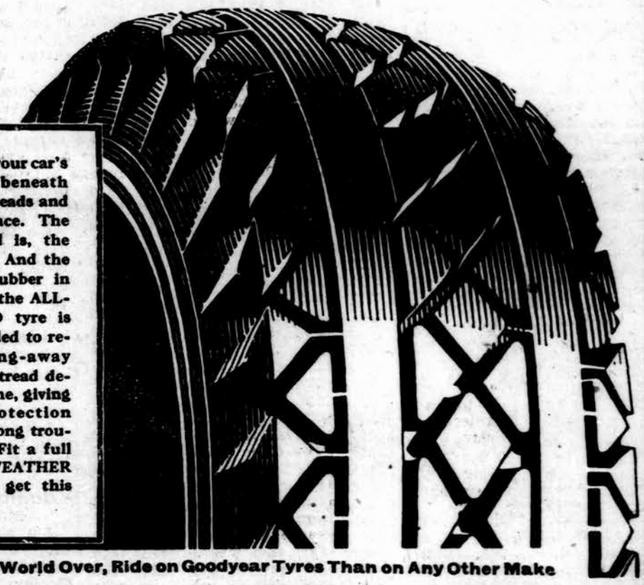

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# RESULTS OF RASHTRABHASHA EXAMINATIONS

The following are the registered numbers of candidates who have been declared successful in the Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid examinations of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, held on 11th and 12th February, 1939:—

**KOVID**

(FIRST CLASS)

JALGAON: 98.

(SECOND CLASS)

KATAK: 1, 6.

GUJARAT: 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16 17, 19, 20, 21 23, 24, 28, 29.

BOMBAY: 32, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59.

MAHARASHTRA: 62, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 90, 91, 92, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105. 106, 107, 108, 109, 112, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 123, 123, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 137, 138. 139, 140, 141 and 142.

**PARICHAYA**

(FIRST CLASS)

GUJARAT: 32, 33, 47, 49, 76, 108, 153.

BOMBAY: 188, 218.

MAHARASHTRA: 257, 258, 269, 298, 308, 308, 313, 314, 317, 323, 375, 406, 408, 425, 426, 441, 442, 445, 448, 477, 492, 496.

(SECOND CLASS)

ASAM: 1.

UTKAL: 6, 18.

GUJARAT: 20, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 70, 73, 74, 75, 77, 80, 83, 86, 87, 89, 90. 91, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 109, 112, 113, 117, 118, 120, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 137, 138, 139. 142, 144, 145. 149. 150, 151, 152, 154.

BOMBAY: 155, 156, 157, 159, 162, 165, 169, 171, 172, 175, 179, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 187, 190, 191, 192, 193, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 208, 210, 211, 213, 214, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 223, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 232, 234, 236, 239, 241, 245, 248, 252, 543.

MAHARASHTRA: 254, 255, 259, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 268, 270, 271, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 281, 282, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297, 299, 301, 302, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 315, 318, 319, 320, 322, 325, 330, 331, 332, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339, 342, 343, 346, 348, 349, 350, 351, 353, 355, 359, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 371, 372, 374, 376, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 386, 388, 389, 396, 399, 400, 403, 404, 409, 412, 413, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 421, 422, 423, 424, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 446, 447, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 462, 463, 469, 471, 474. 475, 476, 478, 479, 480, 481, 483, 484, 488, 489, 491, 497, 498, 499, 500, 502, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 515, 518, 519, 520, 521, 523, 534 824.

SIND: 540, 541.

**PRAVESH**

(FIRST CLASS)

GUJARAT: 80, 242, 276, 304, 321, 367.

BOMBAY: 470, 584, 587, 588, 598, 603, 668, 683, 694, 699.

MAHARASHTRA: 703, 705, 714, 901, 903, 907, 918, 920, 921, 922, 926, 928, 929, 932, 933, 954, 966, 969, 977, 999, 1004 , 1040, 1041, 1063, 1101, 1114, 1245, 1296, 1300, 1309, 1336, 1351, 1355, 1358, 1368, 1380, 1396, 1403, 1410, 1424, 1450, 1487.

(SECOND CLASS)

ASSAM: 2, 3, 5, 6, 15, 16, 20, 1548, 1551, 1553, 1557, 1561.

UTKAL: 22, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 39, 46, 49, 51.

GUJARAT: 54, 57, 62, 65, 66, 67, 68, 72, 73, 75, 82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 97, 98, 101, 103, 104, 110, 111, 112, 114, 121, 123, 124, 128, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 143, 146, 147, 148, 151, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 181, 183, 191, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 206, 208, 209, 211, 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 223, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 243, 244, 245, 251, 253, 255, 256, 257, 260, 265, 266, 268, 269, 270, 271, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 286, 287, 289, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 298, 299 300, 301, 302, 305, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 320, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, 328, 330, 331, 332, 334, 335, 336, 338, 339, 340, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 349, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 364, 365, 366, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 381, 382, 384, 385.

UNITED PROVINCES: 389. 390.

BOMBAY: 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 400, 405, 406, 410, 412, 414. 415, 423, 424, 437, 441, 442, 443. 446, 447, 450, 457, 458, 459, 460, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 471, 472, 473, 474, 476, 477, 479, 480. 481, 483, 484, 485, 487, 488, 489. 490, 491, 494, 496, 497, 498. 500 501. 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 510, 511, 512, 515, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 528, 529, 530, 531, 535, 537, 538, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 553. 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 562. 566, 567, 568, 569, 571, 573, 580. 582, 583, 585, 586, 589, 590, 591. 593, 595, 596, 597, 599, 600, 601, 602, 604, 605, 608, 609, 610, 611, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 623, 624, 626, 627, 628, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 638, 640, 643, 646, 647, 648, 649, 652, 653, 655, 656, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 677, 678, 679, 681, 682, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 695, 696, 697, 698, 700, 1569.

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# MADRAS HINDI EXAM. RESULTS

The following are the registered numbers of the successful candidates in the Madras Hindi Examinations, held on the 11th of Feb. 1939:—

**MADRAS RASHTRABHASHA**

(SECOND CLASS)

BOMBAY (Dadar) CENTRE: 1.

AHMEDNAGAR CENTRE: 2, 3.

SHOLAPUR CENTRE: 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

**MADRAS MADHYAMA EXAM.**

(FIRST CLASS)

The following numbers have the first classes: Madhyama: 23.

SECOND CLASS.

AHMEDNAGAR CENTRE: 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

SECUNDERABAD CENTRE: 90, 95.

CHANDA CENTRE: 63, 65, 67, 68.

SHOLAPUR CENTRE: 27, 28, 29, 33, 36, 37, 46, 51, 52, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62.

**MADRAS PRATHAMIK EXAM.**

(FIRST CLASS)

Prathamik: 50, 102, 126, 160, 6, 7, 16, 19, 20, 32, 192, 196, 207, 212, 226, 239.

SECOND CLASS.

WARDHA CENTRE: 244, 245.

YADGIRI CENTRE: 247, 248, 249, 250. 251, 252. 253, 256, 257, 259.

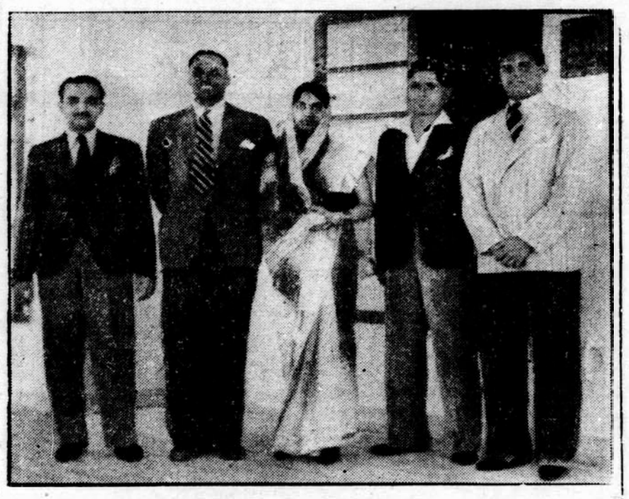
SECUNDERABAD CENTRE: 260, 261, 262, 264, 267, 268, 269, 273.

JALGAON CENTRE: 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 69, 71, 72, 73, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 109, 113, 114, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 160, 181, 182, 187.

AHMEDNAGAR: 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

SHOLAPUR: 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 224, 225, 226, 228, 230, 234, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242.

GIRGAUM: 2, 3.



Amar Singh, the well-known Test Match player of India, sailed for England on Saturday with Amarnath (second from right), and his newly married wife. They are seen in the group with Vijay Merchant (extreme left) and Banerjee (extreme right).

# TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 Kcs.)

6-0 a.m. Abdul Waheed Khan of Karana. 8-30 Radio Orchestra. 8-35 Rafiqabai. 9-10 Abdusn Shakur. 9-30 Alap & Gat of Bhawal. 9-40 Mohammad Shafi. 12-0 noon Instrumental Music. 1-0 B. B. C. Records. 1-30 Musical Charivaria. 2-0 School Broadcast. 6-10 Mohammad Shafi. 6-25 Rafiqabai. 6-45 Sarangi. 6-50 Abdul Waheed Khan. 7-15 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Tantar, Mantar Aur Jadu Tuna. By Ram Gopal. 8-15 Film Hits. 8-30 Abdul Waheed Khan. 9-45 Air Action Against Ground Pests. By Colin Cleghorn. (Relayed from Calcutta). 10-0 Abdush Shakur. 10-10 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 10-15 Mohammad Shafi. 10-30 Rafiqabai. 10-45 Surbahar. 10-50 Abdush Shakur.

### Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s.)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s.)

6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-15 Abdush Shakur. 7-30 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-40 Rafiqabai. 8-0 to 10-0 As in Delhi 1. 10-0 V. U. D. Light Orchestra.

### Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc|s.)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s.)

6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

### Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s.)

8-0 a.m. Records. 8-50 News in English. 12-30 p.m. Saraswatibai. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Ladio Ploglam. 1-20 Gujarati Garbas. 1-30 music. 3-30 Orchestral Melodies. 3-45 Love Parade. 4-0 Songs from Sindh. 4-15 Bhavgeets. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 Marathi Duets. 6-10 Ebrahim. 6-15 Hindi Poems. By S. Ahmed. 6-23 Vinodini Desai and Dikshit. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Ghulam Mustafa. 8-0 I Thought I was modern. (Marathi) by Lilavati Vasant Velinker. 8-15 Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwari. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 "Story and Song", by J. Cortez. 9-45 News in English. 9-45 Air Action against Ground Pests. By Colin Cleghorn, F. R. G. S. (Relayed from Calcutta). 10-5 Orchestra of Governor of Bombay. 11-0 Epilogue.

### Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s.)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1..

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s.)

6-0 to 6-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7-0 Saraswatibai. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay 1. 10-5 Saraswatibai. 10-25 A I R Trio. 10-30 Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwar.

### Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (840 kc/s)

12-30 p.m. Barnabas Von Geczy and his orchestra. 12-45 Maxine Sullivan. 1-0 Jack Harris. 1-30 School cshool broadcast. 1-45 What is news?by Parimal Goswami. 1-55 Music. 2-5 Fighters and diseases by Dr. B. K. Roy. 2-20 Arugurbala. 5-0 For countryside. 6-0 Hena Banerjee. 6-15 Ambuj Mallick. 6-30 Hemen Das Gupta. 6-40 Inspector Bose at work. 6-55 Kalipada Banerjee. 7-5 Jitendranath Mondal. 7-20 Sarada Gupta. 7-35 Binapani Mukherjee II. 8-5 Study of science in Indian languages by Dr. J. Ghosh. 9-10 Jack Artin and his orchestra. 9-45 Air action against ground pests by Colin Cleghorn. 10-0 Call of Columbine.

### Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 10-30 As in Calcuttal.

### Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. It might interest you. 2-5 Automobile by N. Ramamurty. 2-20 Music. 5-0 T. T. Tirumalachari vocalist. 5-45 Carnatic orchestra: Devagandhari 6-0 Film songs. 6-30 D. Muthuraman: vocalist. 7-15 Poetry (Tamil) by Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai. 7-30 Shrimati N. Padmavati Vocalist. 8-15 A I R Flautist: Rudrapriya. 8-25 S. D. Viswanathan veena. 9-20 Ootacamand by Major K. R. K Iyengar. 9-35 Hawaiian Echoes. 9-50 A chamber music concert 10-10 Something lighter.

### Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11.870 kc/s)

2-0 to 2-30 As in Madras 1

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras 1. 6-5 Educating Indian adults (Telugu) by K. Gopala Rao. 8-15 Purana Kalakshepam. 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1. 9-35 S. D. Viswanathan: Veena.

### Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 Ali Baksh Zahoor. 6-10 Kumari Sheila Shaida. 6-30 For countryside 7-15 Ali Baksh Zahoor. 7-35 Kumari Sheila Shaida. 7-45 Mangal Ashtika. 8-0 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 8-20 Kumari Sheila Shaida. 8-40 Violin. 8-45 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 9-5 Kumari Sheila Shaida. 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 Sheep breeding by A.C. Aggarwala. 10-5 Chanchal Kumari. 10-20 Nautch Gat. 10-25 Panchhi-ka-rag. 10-35 Rosheri Lal Bhatnagar. 10-45 Chanchal Kumari.

### Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,22 kc/s)

6-0 Kumari Gyanwati Bhatnagar. 6-15 S. S. Bodas. 6-40 Master Rahat and Party. 7-0 Hasinbai. 7-20 Next week's Programmes. 7-30 Records. 7-55 Piano Sarangi and Tabla:8-0 Ancient Alexandria (Hindustani) by Baij Nath Puri. 8-15 S. S. Bodas. 8-35 Bholanath Bhattacharaya. 8-40 Kumari Gyanwati Bhatnagar. 8-55 Hasinbai. 9-50 S. S. Bodas. 10-15 Rahat and Party: Qawwali. 10-15 Hasinbai.

### B. B. C. Programme

7-30 In town tonight. 8-0 Unborn tomorrow. 8-30 Torquay Municipal orchestra. 9-30 News. 9-50 Piping by Pipe-Major Robert Reid. 10-0 Afternoone Revue.

# All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 19.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

| Station | Temperature Max | Temperature Min. | Rainfall Past 24 Hours Total | Rainfall Since 1st Nov | Rainfall Differ-ence to Normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agra | 87 | 49 | — | 1.2 | —0.5 |
| Amraoti | 90 | 58 | — | 3.3 | +1.3 |
| Akola | 88 | 59 | — | 0.2 | —1.8 |
| Ahmedabad | 93 | 68 | — | 0.1 | —0.3 |
| Ajmer | 83 | 52 | — | 1.6 | +0.3 |
| Ahmednagar | 90 | 60 | — | — | —1.5 |
| Ambala | 81 | 51 | — | 5.4 | +3.8 |
| Allahabad | 86 | 62 | — | 1.3 | —0.9 |
| Benares | 76 | 62 | 0.1 | 3.3 | +1.1 |
| Bareilly | 86 | 52 | — | 1.1 | —2.0 |
| BOMBAY | 84 | 71 | — | 1.1 | —0.8 |
| Bangalore | 82 | 66 | T | 0.9 | —3.3 |
| Bhopal | 82 | 57 | — | 0.6 | — |
| Baroda | 94 | 56 | — | — | — |
| Belgaum | 85 | 53 | — | 1.1 | —1.2 |
| Bahawalpore | 87 | 51 | — | 0.9 | —0.4 |
| Bijapur | 91 | 68 | — | 0.1 | —1.6 |
| Bellary | 93 | 71 | — | 0.1 | —2.7 |
| Bhavnagar | 92 | 63 | — | 0.5 | — |
| Chittagong | 92 | 70 | — | 4.7 | —0.8 |
| Calcutta | 81 | 67 | — | 1.7 | —1.5 |
| Cuttack | 81 | 68 | 0.3 | 1.3 | —2.4 |
| Cawnpore | 90 | 55 | — | 1.3 | —0.7 |
| Calicut | 90 | 73 | — | 2.5 | —5.8 |
| Colombo | 92 | 73 | — | 15.3 | —11.0 |
| Cheerapunji | 67 | 55 | — | 5.4 | —4.1 |
| Cocanada | 81 | 69 | — | 11.3 | +4.3 |
| Cochin | 86 | 75 | — | 8.9 | —1.9 |
| Dehra Dun | 72 | 46 | — | 3.6 | —3.1 |
| Delhi | 83 | 52 | — | 1.5 | —1.2 |
| Dehra I. Khan | 85 | 51 | — | 2.1 | —0.1 |
| Darjeeling | 55 | 42 | — | 0.9 | —2.8 |
| Desa | 91 | 59 | — | 0.2 | —0.3 |
| Dalhousie | — | — | — | 22.5 | —3.0 |
| Fort Sandeman | 70 | 44 | — | 5.5 | +2.3 |
| Gorakhpur | 88 | 69 | — | 1.1 | —0.8 |
| Hyderabad (Dn.) | 91 | 68 | — | — | —2.3 |
| Hyderabad (Sd.) | 91 | 62 | — | 0.8 | — |
| Indore | 84 | 53 | — | 0.1 | —1.0 |
| Jhansi | 87 | 49 | — | 0.7 | —0.9 |
| Jubbulpore | 83 | 60 | 0.2 | 2.5 | —0.4 |
| Jacobabad | 89 | 58 | — | 1.8 | +0.8 |
| Jaipur | 82 | 53 | — | 1.4 | — |
| Karwar | — | — | — | — | — |
| Karachi | 82 | 66 | — | 2.3 | +1.0 |
| Kodaikanal | 62 | 38 | T | 19.8 | +2.2 |
| Khandwa | 87 | 55 | — | 0.8 | —0.5 |
| Lucknow | 89 | 53 | — | 1.0 | —1:2 |
| Ludhiana | 83 | 50 | — | 3.5 | —1.0 |
| Lahore | 82 | 53 | — | 4.0 | +1.0 |
| Lyallpur | 83 | 49 | — | 2.4 | +0.8 |
| Multan | 85 | 63 | — | 1.8 | +0.4 |
| Mysore | 90 | 68 | — | 1.8 | —1.6 |
| Madras | 87 | 74 | 0.3 | 3.5 | —18.4 |
| Marmagoa | 84 | 69 | — | 1.0 | — |
| Malegaon | 89 | 58 | — | 0.1 | —1.0 |
| Mussoorie | 57 | 40 | — | 8.3 | —1.5 |
| Mahableshwar | 78 | 56 | — | 1.3 | —0.8 |
| Murree | 57 | 39 | — | 20.7 | +7.5 |
| Mount Abu | 73 | 56 | — | 0.7 | —0.3 |
| Masulipatam | 86 | 70 | — | 15.5 | +8.2 |
| Mandalay | 96 | 70 | — | 4.8 | +2.1 |
| Mangalore | 87 | 70 | — | 2.1 | —1.7 |
| Meerut | — | — | — | 4.4 | +1.2 |
| Mercara | 88 | 56 | — | 2.0 | —1.7 |
| Nagpur | 84 | 60 | 0.6 | 2.0 | —0.7 |
| Ootacamund | 65 | 39 | T | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| Patna | 83 | 65 | T | 3.7 | +1.7 |
| Pashawar | 79 | 44 | — | 8.1 | +2.9 |
| Poona | 90 | 55 | — | 0.3 | —1.0 |
| Pachmarhi | 73 | 54 | 0.2 | 2.1 | —1.7 |
| Port Blair | 87 | 73 | — | 20.0 | —1.8 |
| Quetta | 65 | 39 | — | 0.4 | — |
| Ranchi | 75 | 61 | T | 6.8 | +2.9 |
| Rawalpindi | 76 | 42 | — | 13.9 | +6.3 |
| Rangoon | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ratnagiri | 83 | 67 | — | 2.9 | +1.8 |
| Rajkot | 93 | 57 | — | — | —0.5 |
| Sialkot | 78 | 49 | — | 7.9 | +2.3 |
| Srinagar | 59 | 32 | — | 11.9 | +2.4 |
| Sholapur | 93 | 62 | — | — | —1.9 |
| Shillong | 67 | 50 | — | 5.4 | +1.2 |
| Simla | 50 | 40 | — | 5.5 | —3.8 |
| Surat | 91 | 66 | — | — | —0.4 |
| Salem | 83 | 72 | 0.4 | 3.0 | —3.5 |
| Trichinopoly | 90 | 75 | — | 4.5 | —5.2 |
| Trivandrum | 89 | 77 | — | 6.2 | —4.9 |
| Vizagapatam | 83 | 78 | 1.2 | 13.6 | +3.7 |

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

# PARSIS & PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 14)

quotations from religious books, is as under:

I have been asked to express my opinion about prohibition solely from the points of view of the Parsi religion and I proceed to do so. Wine is required for Parsi religious cremonies, and I have no hesitation in saying that to prohibit its use for that purpose will be a serious interference with the religious practices and feelings of the great majority of Parsis. I am now 74 years old and from my childhood I have seen wine being used in ceremonies like Afringan and Satum. and I believe I will be confirmed by all practising priests. In this connection I would quote the following from Haug's Essays edited by West (3rd Edition of 1884) pages 408 and 409: Haug and West are well-known authorities on the subject. In describing the Afringan ceremony it is said:

"At all the great festivals, and on solemn occasions, the Darun ceremony is followed by the Afringan, but on other occasions the Afringan can be celebrated alone. Like the Darun ceremony, it is performed in honour of some angel or deceased person.

A tray containing WINE and fruits is placed before the fire, and flowers are laid to the left of the tray.....Afterwards the fruit is eaten and the wine drunk in the same manner as the Darun is eaten."

I may state that this Afringan ceremony is performed daily and in many cases several times in all our places of worship like Daremehrs and Atash Behram, and also in a good many private dwellings.

That this practice is very old will be apparent from the statement in the Zarthusht-Name written in 1278 A. D., that our revered Prophet Zoroaster performed the Darun ceremony in the Court of King Gustasp with four articles, viz., wine, perfumes, milk and pomegranate, and the four persons who partook of each of these consecrated articles became endowed with miraculous powers. (See Eastwick's translation of the Zarthusht nama in Wilson's Parsi Religion—page 511—published in 1843). Whether one believes in the miracle or not, this passage certainly proves that nearly seven hundred years ago wine was considered a necessary ingredient of the Darun ceremony.

The reasons of this use in such ceremonies seems to be that what was considered good for the living was also considered a fit offering to celestial beings including the spirits of the dead, and there is not the least doubt that wine temperately used was considered a good thing in the Parsi religion, for this purpose I would only quote a few authorities.

First I would refer to the Dina-i-Mino Khirad ('Opinions of the Spirit of Wisdom') Chapter XVI a very well-known authority on our religion, a translation of which is included in the Sacred Books of the East Vol. xxiv. Sections 20 to 63 of this Chapter deal with the use of wine. Intemperate use of it is strictly condemned but its temperate use is praised in these words (Section 37—48).

"37. Because, from the moderate drinking of wine, thus much benefit happens to him; (38) since it digests the food. (39) kindles the vital fire, (40) increases the understanding and intellect, semen and blood. (41) removes vexation, (42) and inflames the complexion, (43) It causes recollection of things forgotten, (44) and goodness takes a place in the mind. (45) it likewise increases the sight of the eye, the hearing of the ear, and the speaking of the tongue; (46) and work which necessary to do and expedite, becomes more progressive. (47) He also sleeps pleasantly in the sleeping place, and rises light (48) And on account of these contingencies, good repute for the body, righteousness for the soul, and also the approbation of the good come upon him."

Chapter LI of the Datistanek-i-Dinik (Sacred Books of the East, Vol. XVIII) is practically to the same effect.

Further in the Afrin-i-Gahambar recited on the occasion of the Gahambar festivals, in the part dealing with the sixth Gahambar it is stated that a person who takes part in the performance of a Gahambar acquires as much merit as one who has offered warm bread and good wine (Mai-e-Khub) to good men.

Similarly in the Vendiad Chapter XIV. Section 17 one of the good acts to be done as a penance for a particular sin is, "He shall treat twice nine goodly men to their fill of meat, bread, strong drink, and wine." (Darmesteter's translation in the Sacred Books of the East, Vol. IV). This passage is in one of the oldest of our Sacred Books in the Avesta language, and proves clearly enough that from the oldest times wine was not only not forbidden but its use recommended, of course in a temperate manner.

This is entirely in accordance with the practical spirit of our religion, which condemns extremes of all kinds, prescribes moderation and self-control in food, drink, exercise, thought, speech and action.

27th February 1939.

(Sd.) M P KHARESHAT

# TRIBE LEADERS UNDER CENTRAL GOVT'S PAY?

## Frontier Premier's Charge

### PROTEST AGAINST ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON BLOCKADE

PESHAWAR, March 18.

An impassioned plea that public men should not make capital out of public questions for the mere gain of power in party politics, was made by the Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier, while objesting to an adjournment of Mr. Aurangzeb (League) Opposition Leader, seeking to censure Government for putting a blockade against the Ahmedzai tribesmen in Bannu district directing them not to enter the district.

Dr. Khan Sahib, explaining the whole situation, said that leaders of the Ahmedzai tribesmen were being paid by the Central Government for not letting persons enter the district, settle there and attack the people living there. Government were convinced that these Ahmedzais were helping such persons and giving them shelter.

Proceeding further the Premier said that without knowing facts the Opposition Leader should not attack the Government. "Although we are in power, whatever we do, we do for the good of the people and not for selfish motive. We must honestly serve the people and not make capital for political issues", added the Premier emphatically.

Holding that the motion was in order on the ground of "curtailment or civil liberties", the Speaker allowed it to be dicussed in the afternoon.—United Press.

### WILL NOT TOLERATE CRIMINAL LIBERTY

#### Frontier Premier's Retort To Opposition Leader

PESHAWAR, March 18.

An emphatic assertion that the Congress Government was always ready to rectify any injustice but would not tolerate criminal liberty of the type practised by the Ahmadzai tribes who helped trans-border raiders in Bannu was made by Hon Dr Khan Sahib, Premier of the Frontier Province, while replying to criticisms in the Frontier Legislative Assembly to-day.

This statement was made during the discussion over an adjournment motion moved by Mr. Aurangzebe Khan, Leader of the Opposition, to censure the Government for the blockade placed against the Ahmadzai tribesmen, preventing them from entering the Bannu district. The motion was defeated. The above reply was given by the Premier with reference to charges made by the Opposition that the Government had denied the tribesmen their civil liberty and freedom of movement. The Premier replied that it was not civil liberty but criminal liberty and they would not tolerate it.

The motion was defeated without division after two hours' heated debate in which several members participated. Mr. Aurangzebe Khan made an attack on the Government and declared that the measure was too drastic and unjustifiable.—United Press.

### FRONTIER GOVT. AND 'APPROVED' PAPERS

#### Premier Answers Supplementary Question

PESHAWAR, March 18.

The Speaker announced in the Frontier Assembly to-day that the Governor-General had given assent to the N.W.F.P. Agriculturist Debtors' Relief Bill passed in the last session.

Question hour was rather lively when several supplementaries were asked.

Replying to Mr. Nishtar's supplementary question as to whether Government were justified in removing those papers only on the approved list which published lies against Government or they would remove those papers on the approved list also which published lies in favour of Government, the Premier remarked: "I entirely agree with the honourable member that those papers which published lies in favour of Government were as much disqualified for being removed from the approved list as those which published lies against the Government."—United Press.

### BLOCKADE LIFTED

PESHAWAR, March 18.

The announcement that the blockade against the Ahmadzai tribesmen from crossing into the Bannu district had been removed from March 15, was made by Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier of the Frontier Province in the course of an interview to Press Correspondents to-day.

It will be recalled that the blockade came into force last January and was the subject of bitter representations from the tribesmen living in the settled territory. According to the blockade the tribesmen were not to enter the Bannu border.

Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib observed that the blockade was lifted as a sequel to the promise made by the tribesmen that they would not help the raiders from the trans-border areas and that they would co-operate with the Government in tracing the miscreants.—United Press.

# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## Property Tax And Charities

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the proposed levy of the Urban Immovable Property Tax permit me to appeal through your esteemed columns to the local Government to exempt from its operation properties held under trust or other legal obligation for religious or charitable purposes.

There is a general impression in the public mind, gathered from newspaper reports, that such properties are to be exempted from the proposed tax; but there is no warrant for this impression in the provisions of L. A. Bill No. IX of 1939. Clause 23 of the Bill merely exempts property "exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes" as for example temples, churches, mosques and public hospitals; but there is no exemption for properties vested in trustees for a religious or charitable purpose.

Clause 23 of the Bill is copied from section 143 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act which deals with exemptions from payment of General Tax to the Municipality. Since the General Tax is leviable "to provide for the expense necessary for fulfilling the duties of the Corporation", it is but natural that the sphere of exemptions is very narrow, for the basis of the tax is not ability to pay but the benefit received from the Municipality. The proposed Property Tax is professedly intended to be imposed on shoulders that are broad enough to bear it. In what sense, then, can it be suggested that charities which have trust funds invested in immovable properties are able to bear or can in justice be made to bear the proposed tax, which is a tax on the income of the charities and would seriously affect the charitable purposes they usefully serve?

May I here illustrate my point by reference to two charities with which I have the privilege of being associated? One of these gives scholarships to students for inland as well as foreign education and help to the poor and the needy. The other gives grants to educational institutions for the promotion of technical, industrial and agricultural education. In the former case, the new property tax would involve a payment of some three thousand rupees a year which can only be made by recalling one of our scholars from England or depriving a large number of students in India of their scholarships or by depriving many poor and needy persons of their sole means of subsistence. In the other case, we are giving grants to four different High Schools which have been pioneers in encouraging technical, industrial or agricultural, educational and either the institutions will get much less or one of them will have to be deprived of a grant altogether. I expect that these are merely illustrative of similar hardships that will be caused in the case of other charities; and I hope a Congress Government does not intend to impose such hardships on shoulders which are entirely unable to bear them.

I may point out that "any income derived from property held under trust or other legal obligation wholly for religious or charitable purposes, or in the case of property so held in part only for such purposes, the income applied or finally set apart for application thereto" is exempt from payment of Income-Tax under section 4 (3) (i); and I respectfully suggest to the local Government that there should be a similar exemption from the proposed property tax. I hope organised public charities are entitled to expect from a popular and responsive Government at least the same consideration as has been always shown to them by the Central Government.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. TENDOLKAR.

## Property Tax And Housing Societies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Almost all Housing Societies in Bombay and Suburbs are in a bad way The buildings and houses had been constructed when the prices were very high. Several Societies which had received loans from Government experience great difficulty in paying instalments. Their repeated requests to reduce the rate of interest were not complied with. Several Housing Societies on this side are not able to pay the instalments without borrowing money for the purpose.

The Societies are of two types (1) Ownership Societies and (2) Co-partnership Societies. In the first class, the houses are owned by the members and the taxes are paid by them. As the rateable value of most of them is less than Rs. 2,000 the concessional rate of 5 per cent declared by Government will apply to them.

In Co-partnership Societies, the members do not own their flats. They occupy the position of tenants, though they are not ejected so long as they obey the regulations and their representatives carry on the administration of the Society. The taxes are, therefore, paid by the Society. Each of the Co-partnership Societies in Bombay and Suburbs owns properties of which the rateable value is more than Rs. 2,000 and will be seriously affected by the tax unless they are exempted from payment wholly or partially.

The rents charged by the Societies are what are called economic rents, which are so regulated by the bye-laws or rules sanctioned or framed by Government that the return on capital does not exceed 5 per cent. Some Societies are constrained to lower their rates on account of the peculiar conditions of their surroundings. Most of the Societies have not been able to pay any dividend on shares for years together.

The proposed tax will necessitate an increase in the rents, as without such an increase it would not be possible to meet the liabilities. Government have declared that landlords will be restrained from increasing rents in respect of tenements producing less than Rs. 80 each. Even if Housing Societies are exempted from the operation of such a measure and are left free to increase the rents, they are not likely to feel any relief for the reason that increased rents will compel members to vacate their holdings and take up cheaper tenements from private landlords. It need hardly be pointed out that vacancies will further embarrass the finances of the Societies.

Should the Government be pleased to exempt the Housing Societies in Bombay and Suburbs from payment of the proposed tax, it is estimated that the loss to Government will not exceed Rs. 25,000.

To tax Co-partnership Housing Societies is virtually to tax the members thereof, who hold tenements as tenants but who collectively constitute the landlord. The monthly rents paid by tenant members range between Rs. 15 and Rs. 120. Most of them pay less than Rs. 50 per month

It is therefore hoped that the Government will consider this question carefully and grant the Co-operative Housing Societies exemption from the operation of the proposed tax.—Yours, etc.,

G. P. MURDESHWAR.
Chairman,
Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., Gamdevi
Bombay No. 7

## Provincialism Runs Riot

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be extremely obliged if you will put in your esteemed paper this emphatic protest at least from an humble Bengalee like myself against what is being written in the leading articles of some of the most popular papers in Bengal about Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

I have been astounded to find expressions which even the worst enemies of the Congress or the national movement in India, even the worst imperialistic or the communalistic papers, have never uttered during the last 30 years. I am sure that hundreds and thousands of Bengalees who have not yet lost their head will surely agree with me that what is being written in the above papers is not their opinion. I am glad that there were at least 14 Bengalee Congressmen with Dr. Prafulla Ghose, who had the courage to stand against the demon of Provincialism and I would like to assure Mahatmaji and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that the heart of Bengal as also her head, are still very sound. When the time comes, Bengal will surely prove that she is above all provincialism and knows but one leader, viz. Mahatma Gandhi.

Let my excited friends in Bengal remember that sometimes unconsciously the biggest disservice is done to the country by her most enthusiastic children. What I am reading in the papers to-day leads me to believe that persons responsible for these articles do not surely realise the amount of positive disservice they are doing to their beloved cause.—Yours, etc.

INDU BHUSHAN BHATTACHARYA.

Calcutta.

## Treatment Of Satyagrahis In Hyderabad Jails

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Akbar Hydari has sought to take advantage of a letter of Shri Mahatma Narain Swamiji to the effect that he had no complaint to make against anybody. The State authorities now allege that everything has been o.k. in the State jails and the alleged ill-treatment in jails has been nothing but an interested propaganda.

The Arya Satyagraha Samity Press-message stated that 'an iron ring' had been put on the leg of Mahatma Narain Samiji. To deny 'keeping in fetters and chains' is not to gainsay the fact of the iron-ring. In fact the putting of iron-ring has been admitted by the Superintendent, Gulbarga jail and Sir Akbar Hydari himself, who was 'aware of the practice.' Our representative saw it with his own eyes on 17-2-39.

The excuse of the State authorities that the 'iron-ring' weighing five ounces" had been put for the purpose of 'identification' can hardly stand examination. Prisoners all the world over are indentified without the use of this humiliating iron ankling. That a man of the position and ago of Mahatma Narain Swami requires to be indentified in the ordinary way of felons in the State prisons proves that no distinctions has ever been made between Swamiji and other ordinary prisoners.

That Mahatma Narain Swami should not have any complaint to make does not show that the treatment given to him was all that was desired. As a Sanyasi and an ideal Civil Resister he will not make any complaint, at all, especially in view of his own instructions to his followers to obey all jail restrictions without murmur.

Our complaints (not Swamiji's) about the treatment given to Swamiji have been and are definite. they are:—

(a) That he was treated like an ordinary convict. (b) That an 'iron-ring' was put on his ankle as a mark of humiliation. (c) That he was given ordinary jail diet, which could hardly suit the constitution of a man of 80 from up-country and whose whole life has been spent in intellectual and cultural persuits. (d) That he was forced to put on jail dress—a jacket, a nicker and a cap. As a Sanyasi he has a distinctive dress of his order. That had to be removed.

When a man of such a high standing is treated in this manner, the treatment given to other Satyagrahis can better be imagined than described.—Yours, etc.

H. C. VIDYARTHI.
Publicity Secretary,
Arya Satyagraha Samity,
Sholapur.

# POINTS FROM LETTERS

### *B. I. S. N. Co.*

The delegates from Kerala and South Canara to the recent Congress session complain against the delay of s.s. "Travathi" of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company in reaching Bombay on the 9th inst. after its voyage from Mangalore, which caused great inconvenience to the delegates. The 23 signatories of the letter aver that the delay could be attributed only to the inefficiency of the Company's staff at the various ports.

### *Protest Against Police*

The students of the Khalsa College Technical Institute Hostel protest against the treatment meted out to some of them on the Holi day by the police, who, it is alleged, forcibly entered the building and dragged two students to the police station.

### *South Indian Ed. Society*

A PARENT requests that the results of the annual exams. of the above society's High School should be published before the beginning of the vacation.

### *Communal Disturbances*

V. S. MUDVEDKAR suggests that those who incite communal quarrels ought to be put down with all the force of the State. Where there is a genuine cause for misunderstanding, Government should take judicial guidance in advance and see that such decisions are faithfully observed by both the parties.

### *Appeal To Goans*

K. D. COSTA appeals to all Goan youths to join the newly started Goa Congress.

# RAPID RECOVERY IN CITY PORT TRUST FINANCES

## Increased Expenditure And Drop In Receipts Upset Anticipations

The Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust in the course of a note on the revised estimates for 1938-39 and budget estimates for 1939-40 states:

The year 1937-38 closed with a surplus of Rs. 23.58 lakhs, the highest since the inception of the Trust in 1873. The preceding two years also produced surpluses of Rs. 14.74 lakhs and Rs. 2.26 lakhs, respectively.

Prior to this, the period of five years from 1930-31 to 1934-35 had been one of continuous deficits aggregating Rs. 55.95 lakhs.

The recovery during the last three years had, therefore, been somewhat rapid; and some reaction was not unexpected. This reaction did in fact take place even before the close of the year 1937-38.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1938-39

After allowing for a reduction in surtax from 8-1/3 per cent. to 4-1/6 per cent. in the rate of wharfage on bulk petrol from 6 pies to 4 pies per gallon, and some loss in revenue as a result of the introduction of the revised Docks Scale of Rates, the original estimates of revenue on the General Account amounted to Rs. 231.10 lakhs, a decrease of about Rs. 19.60 lakhs on the revised estimates of the previous year, 1937-38. The recession has, however, gone slightly further.

The volume of exports during the nine months shows a slight improvement, viz., 1,744,000 tons as against 1,718,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1937-38. The revised estimate of receipts has been put at Rs. 230.81 lakhs, a net decrease of about Rs. 29,000 over the original estimates.

The original estimates of expenditure on the General Account amounted to Rs. 230.66 lakhs. The revised estimates aggregate Rs. 230.90 lakhs, an increase of about Rs. 24,000 which is mainly due to certain revenue works which were sanctioned during 1937-38 but were completed and paid for in the current year.

The increase of Rs. 24,000 in expenditure with a fall of Rs. 29,000 in receipts converts the estimated surplus of Rs. 44,000 in the original budget into a deficit of Rs. 9,000.

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1939-40

The forces which operated to bring down the receipts during the current year, viz., political tension in Europe, the policy of economic self-sufficiency adopted by some of the European countries and low commodity prices can scarcely be said to have abated, and might continue to affect our trade adversely during the ensuing year also. The tota receipts for 1939-40 on the General Account have, therefore, been placed at Rs. 230.04 lakhs as against the revised estimates of Rs. 230.81 lakhs for 1938-39 and the actuals of Rs. 250.53 lakhs for 1937-39. The difference as compared with the current year is small, amounting to Rs. 77,000 only.

EXPENDITURE

In regard to expenditure, the departmental demands have been kept at the minimum compatible with efficient working. The total estimated expenditure on the General Account for 1939-40 aggregates Rs. 229.27 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 1.63 lakhs over the Revised Estimates of 1938-39.

# Limbdi Day Celebration

## Four Protest Meetings In City To Condemn Oppression

BOMBAY, Sunday.

**With four public meetings convened in different parts of the city in the course of this evening, two of them being attended exclusively by women citizens, Bombay observed the Limbdi Day and recorded its emphatic protest against acts of "goondaism" which were being witnessed in Limbdi State and appealed to all citizens to stand by the state subjects in their fight for freedom.**

SLAVES OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

"The non-violent fight which the Indian states subjects are putting up to-day is not only for their own liberation but also for the liberation of their rulers who are but slaves of British Imperialism" said Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, addressing a gathering of women at the Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall, Popatwadi. "The state subjects need the co-operation of the citizens of Bombay and other places in this fight."

Similar appeals were made at public meetings at Hirabaug Hall near C. P. Tank and at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, as also at a women's meeting held near Palan Sojpal Chowk, Dadar.

LIMBDI HAPPENINGS.

Referring to the happenings at Limbdi on February 19, Mrs. Munshi said that when she along with some others reached the state for attending the Praja Parishad, "goondaism" was at its climax. But the state subjects refused to be deterred by such acts. The awakening among the subjects was due mainly to the efforts of the Congress which had taught them the use of the non-violent weapon of satyagraha.

"The problem of the Indian states in general has not been solved by the Rajkot settlement", continued Mrs. Munshi. "Every state may have to put up a fight independently as in the case of Rajkot before the subjects are able to establish their legitimate rights".

'FOLLOW RAJPUT WOMEN'.

Appealing to women citizens, the speaker said that they had a special responsibility towards the motherland. It was their duty like Rajput women to inspire menfolk to march to the battlefield armed with the weapon of satyagraha. It was equally their duty to tell the children what they owed towards the motherland.

Mrs. Vijayaben Parikh referred to the admirable role which the women of Limbdi were playing in the name of the state subjects' freedom and urged the women citizens of Bombay to render as much of assistance to their Limbdi sisters as possible.

Fervent appeals for similar co-operation were made at a women's meeting convened at Palan Sojpal Chowk, Dadar, under the presidentship of Smt. Lilavati Devidas.

HIRABAUG MEETING.

At the public meeting at Hirabaug Hall, Mr. Bhogilal Lala, M.L.A., Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee presided. He gave a brief sketch of the repression carried on in Limbdi, describing it as the worst type of 'goondaism.' He said that however much the State may endeavour to crush the spirit of the Praja Mandal, it would never succeed in suppressing its activities.

Mr. Hariprasad Mehta, addressing the audience said it was the bounden duty of every subject of Indian States to extend his sympathy and help to the people of Limbdi. He said the history of the Limbdi Ruler was full of dark chapters.

Mr. Shamaldas Gandhi who spoke next compared the taxes levied by the Thakore of Limbdi to those of the ancient Roman Rulers on Funeral Biers He said that the Thakore had employed Mrs. Sharpe to do newspaper propaganda in favour of the State, in Bombay. As a result the Anglo-Indian papers drew a picture of 'Ramraj in Limbdi.

The speaker perorated with a vehement protest against the conditions obtaining in the State. The meeting terminated after the singing of the 'Bande Mataram.'

# Science and Industry

## Exporting Mangoes

### Cold Storage Experiments Show Alfonso To Be Best

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Of the twenty-eight different kinds of commercial varieties of mango, the Alphonso of Bombay was found to be the best keeper, though Peter, Fazri Zafrani, Pyree and Cawasjee Patel could also be kept in good condition for varying periods. The fruits of a stage of maturity (green but just mature) and D stage of maturity (ripe on the tree) have been found unsuitable for storage. Of the other two stages of the maturity of the fruit—B and C (green and mature and green and fully mature—the B stage was found the most suitable for cold storage. This is the conclusion arrived at from the three-year investigations on the cold storage of mangoes conducted at the Cold Storage Research Scheme Laboratory, set up in 1934 at the Ganeshkhind Fruit Experiment Station, Kirkee, by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and published in a bulletin.

INNUMERABLE QUALITIES.

India has a virtual monopoly of mangoes of good quality. There are innumerable varieties like Alphonso from Bombay, Langra from Bihar, Benarsi Langra from the United Provinces and Peter from Madras. The production of this fruit is rapidly increasing and efforts have been made during the recent years to regulate home market and to find new markets in foreign countries. The fruit season is however, short through the time of harvest varies in different localities. The fruit is also very perishable and the prices vary greatly according to the supply of fruit in the market. There is no means at present of holding over the surplus supply which can be put in the market at the time of scarcity. If the marketable life of the fruit could be extended by the application of cold storage methods, more profits would accrue.

Since 1926 experiments have been conducted by various investigators in Bombay and Bangalore and experimental consignments were sent to England in 1932 and 1933.

Realizing the importance of the mango trade, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned a cold storage scheme for investigating thoroughly all the problems relating to the storage of mango. During this investigation twenty-eight different types of mangoes from Madras Presidency United Provinces, Bihar and Bombay Presidency were tried and the Alphonso variety from Bombay was found to be the best keeper.—United Press.

## Handlooms In Mysore

### *Demonstrations And Research Work*

(From A Correspondent)

Handloom weaving plays a very vital part in the economic life of over 30,000 people in the State. It is only next in importance to agriculture and sericulture. Twenty-five thousand looms are engaged in producing pure cotton and pure woollen goods as well as goods of cotton mixed with artificial silk or mercerised yarn. Five thousand looms are engaged in producing woollen fabrics. "Saries" of different patterns and designs constitute the chief variety of goods produced on the cotton and silk looms. "Dhoties," "angavastrams," shirting, etc. are also being produced on a small scale on these looms in some of the weaving centres in the State. In the case of the woollen handlooms, "Kambli" or coarse woollen blankets constitute the chief articles produced.

DEMONSTRATION PARTIES

The Department of Industries and Commerce has been maintaining peripatetic weaving demonstration parties in all the districts of the State. These parties trained weavers of the locality visited in improved methods of weaving and in the use of improved appliances. Further the weavers were given improved designs which are more easily marketable than the traditional types. The Department has been spending over Rs. 15,000 in conducting these demonstrations during the past ten years. The Department has spent about Rs. 1,50,000 on establishment charges towards maintaining the weaving demonstration staff and a further sum of about Rs. 50,000 towards contingency charges for purchasing raw materials, etc. required for demonstration purpose and sold improved weaving appliances to the extent of Rs. 21,000.

During the year ended June 1938, the weaving demonstration parties conducted demonstrations in 14 weaving centres, visited 382 villages, introduced 202 new designs, fitted up 149 improved looms and loom parts, and trained about 1,200 persons in improved methods of weaving.

RESEARCH WORK

The Government Weaving Institute in addition to training students for technical examinations in weaving, dyeing etc., is also engaged in technical research work in improving weaving appliances and putting into practice the results of their researches.

Financial help is also given to the weavers for the purchase of improved appliances. During the year the Department granted loans aggregating Rs. 1,450 to eight handloom weavers. The finished goods produced by the weavers are given wide publicity, being put up for sale in the Government Show Rooms and sales depots in several important trade centres in and outside the State.

# EMPLOYMENT TAX BILL OF U. P. GOVT. CONDEMNED

## 'Ultra Vires' Of Provincial Legislature, Says Sir L. G. Mukherji

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 19.

A representative meeting was held to-night, in Marris Hall, where the Employment Tax Bill of the U. P. Government was condemned. Sir Lal Gopal Mukherjee, ex-Acting Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court presided.

Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan moved a resolution condemning the tax. The motion was supported by Dr. R. P. Tripathi. There were speeches on the opposition motion. The motion when put to the vote and was declared carcarried, only three persons opposing it.

The meeting, by another resolution, condemned the policy of the U. P. Government in having wasteful schemes and squandering money on them.

Sir Lal Gopal Mukherji, in his presidential speech, said he had no doubt that the tax was 'ultra vires' of the provincial legislature.

He hoped that the matter would be taken to the Federal Court. He did not agree with the opinion of the Advocate-General of the United Provinces that the tax was 'ultra vires.'

As regards justice of the tax he could not support it. It led to double taxation of incomes. He quoted instances showing a how a ten per cent cut in their salaries would affect middle-class employees. The tax, he contended, would lead to great hardships and sufferings to such employees and their dependents.

# NEW WORKING COMMITTEE

## No Communication Between Bose And Gandhiji Regarding Personnel

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Private Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, has authorised the "United Press" to state that no communication has passed so far between Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, and Mahatmaji regarding the personnel of the new Working Committee. All telegraphic messages exchanged between them relate to Mr. Bose's health.

Mr. Subhas Bose had informed Mahatmaji that Mr. Sarat Bose, his brother, would be leaving for Delhi to meet Gandhiji if possible during the week-end, but according to Calcutta messages Mr. Sarat Bose left for Dhanbad instead.

The Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces, had talks with Gandhiji this morning at Birla House lasting for one hour, presumably regarding the Tripuri Congress session, its reactions in the country, especially in the United Provinces, and communal situation in U.P. which has not improved so far.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had another two hours' talks with Gandhiji before luncheon hour. In the morning Pandit Nehru met the local Congress workers and informally discussed local matters. Later he met a delegation from Kashmir State led by Mr. S. M. Abdulla.

STATE PRISONER'S RELEASE

The three State prisoners in Delhi jail had not been released till noon, but it is expected they would be out of the jail walls within an hour or two. Local Congress workers are arranging a reception and procession after the release of the prisoners.—United Press.

## *ANOTHER RESIGNATION FROM MYSORE CONGRESS*

BANGALORE, March 18.

Mr. D. H. Chandrasekhariah, Congress Member on the Reforms Committee, has resigned membership of the Mysore Congress. He has addressed a lengthy communication to the Mysore Congress Committee explaining the reasons for his action.—A.P.

# SHIPPING NEWS

**ARRIVED**

Bombay, March 18.

B I S N s.s. Takliwa of 3742 reg tons Capt O W A Hole arrived from Durban via African Coast Ports and Marmagoa with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Aronda of 1677 reg tons Capt A Tilier arrived from Rangoon with rice and general cargo

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Zinzan Maru of 3107 reg tons Capt T Tagasira arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with cotton goods and general cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg s.s. El Hind of 3225 reg tons Capt L J Evans arrived from Jeddah via Mapalla and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

**SAILED**

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Porebunder and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo.

Anchor Line s.s. Castalia of 4171 reg tons Capt R Hutchinson sailed for Navlakhi Cutch Kundla Bedi Bunder and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo

Lionel Edward s.s. Neidenfels of 4844 reg tons Capt H Gefers sailed for Karachi via Port Okha Kathiawar Coast Ports Malabar Coast Ports and Marmagoa with passengers local and same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Strathmore of 13993 reg tons Capt F E French sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Benfield of 3170 reg tons Capt S I Howe sailed for Akyab in water ballast

Burmah Shell Oil S and D Tanker Bulysses of 4342 tons Capt J Griffiths sailed for Miri (Sarawak) in water ballast

Turner Morrison s.s. Rahmani of 3245 reg tons Capt W F Clifton sailed for Jeddah via Cutch Kundla Karachi and Red Sea Ports with passengers and local cargo

Lionel Edwards s.s. Wichita of 3833 reg tons Capt J N Redmond sailed for Calcutta via Madras and Rangoon with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Barcelona of 3524 reg tons Capt E Myles sailed for Liverpool and Manchester via Bedi Bunder and Karachi with local cargo

Volkart Bros s.s. Hopecrest of 3106 reg tons Capt H G Moore sailed for Freemantle in water ballast

B I S N s.s. Howra of 4096 reg tons Capt G H Johnson sailed for Rangoon via Cochin Colombo and Tuticorin with local cargo

**LOADING**

The following vessels booked for loading on 18-3-39.

S S Conte Rosso (LT) for Europe and American Ports

S S Silvaplana (Vol Bros) for Karachi Port Said and American Ports

S S Nizam (TM) for Akyab

S S Gabbiano (LD) for London

## STEAMERS IN DOCKS

### ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 18.

9 Dumfries 3061 N F 20-3 Graham T.
2 City of Simla 6257 Karachi 22-3 K Nixon
3 Hopecrest 3106 Australia 18-3 Volkart Bros
9 Nalgora 4101 Karachi 21-3 M M
15 C/O Barcelona 3524 Liverpool 21-3 K. Nixon

### VICTORIA DOCK

2 Zinzan Maru 3107 Kundla 21-3 N Y Kaisha
4 Barpeta 1892 P Gulf 22-3 M M
5 Aronda 1677 N F N F M M
6 Oostcappelle 348 M Coast 18-3 Merchant S N
8 Wicheta 3833 Madras 19-3 L Edwards
13/14 Howra 4096 Rangoon 18-3 M M

### PRINCE'S DOCK

F El Hind 3224 Rangoon N F Scindia S N
G Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship.
C/R Rahmani 3291 Jeddah 19-3 T Morrison

## Steamers Expected

**FROM LONDON**

Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N
Cathay 20-4-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-3-39 P and O
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-3-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 13-4-39 P and O S N

**FROM LIVERPOOL**

Clan Macquarrie 19-3-39 J Finlay

**FROM HAMBURG**

Meedkerk 21-3-39 L. Edwards
Almkerk 20-4-39 L Edwards

**FROM GOTHENBURG**

Thalata 22-3-39 L Edwards
Tijuca 18-3-39 L Edwards

**FROM NEW YORK**

Bengkalis 17-3-39 Volkart Bros.
City of Ragville 11-4-39 L Edwards

**FROM TRIESTE**

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Arabia 15-3-39 L Triestino

**FROM CHINA AND JAPAN**

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Melbourne Maru 3-4-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 17-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagato Maru 14-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Ginyo Maru 27-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 27-3-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

**FROM BASRA**

Bandra 23-3-39 M M
Varela 18-3-39 M.M.
Reichenfels 20-3-39 L Edward

**FROM JEDDAH**

Islami 23-3-39 T Morrison

**FROM SYDNEY**

Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N

**FROM BASSEIN**

Indora 20-3-39 M M

**FROM DURBAN**

Karanja 1-4-39 M M
Tairea 15-4-39 M M

**FROM RANGOON**

Nagina 19-3-39 M M

**FROM CALCUTTA**

Gimbhira 21-3-39 M M

**FROM KARACHI**

Vita 25-3-39 M M
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

## Sailing Dates

**FOR LONDON**

Viceroy of India 1-4-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 15-4-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 24-3-39 P and O S N
Maloja 25-3-39 P and O S N

**FOR LIVERPOOL**

Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line
City of Simla 5-4-39 K Nixon
City of Hongkong 20-3-39 K Nixon
City of Barcelona 21-3-39 K. Nixon
Castalia 28-3-39 Anchor Line

**FOR NEW YORK**

Pres Garfield 8-4-39 F F Campbell

**FOR TRIESTE**

Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

**FOR GENOA**

Victoria 5-4-39 L Triestino

**FOR CHINA AND JAPAN**

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 24-3-39 O S Kaisha
Bangalore 23-3-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino
Genyo Maru 13-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O S N
Zinzan Maru 2-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
Nagpore 13-4-39 P and O S N
Arabia 16-3-39 L Triestino

**FOR ABADAN**

Eclipse 19-3-39 Standard V Oil

**FOR SYDNEY**

Narkunda 23-3-39 P and O S N

**FOR BASRA**

Barpeta 22-3-39 M M
Varela 23-3-39 M M

**FOR DURBAN**

Takliwa 29-3-39 M M
Karanjia 12-4-39 M M

**FOR MAURITIUS**

Ramani 19-3-39 T. Morrison

**FOR KARACHI**

City of Simla 22-3-39 K Nixon
Nalgora 21-3-39 M M
Neidenfels 19-3-39 L Edwards
Zemzan Maru 21-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Vita 25-3-39 M M

**B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES**

S S Nirdenfels 17-3-39
S S Hopicrest 17-3-39
S S Sophie Marie 17-3-39
S S Kalavati 18-3-39
S S Wichita 18-3-39

**EXPORTS**

Bombay, March 18.

S S Awata Maru for Shanghai: 500 bales raw cotton N Nagsee; 100 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 100 bales raw cotton G Dossa; 500 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 100 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 200 bales raw cotton V Morarji; 100 bales raw cotton S R Tulsan; 200 bales raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton K Poonja; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Zinzan Maru for Yokohama: 55 tons old iron scrap M G Abdulhusain.

S S Nissan Maru for Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 400 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 91 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents; 100 bales raw cotton The Birla Cotton Factory; 1000 raw cotton T M Kaisha

For Yokohama: 120 tons scrap iron Ali Bros; 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 1000 bdls new tin plate clippings Ali Bros.

For Osaka: 400 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

For Yokkaichi: 400 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Moji: 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

S S Nalgora for London: 235 bales capsicums E Mauji.

S S Conte Rosso for Venice: 275 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha; 291 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 275 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 405 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Trieste: 1600 bags myrapollams K Tricamji; 1185 bags linseed The Oil Seed Trading; 220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

For Famagusta: 30 bales cotton grey sheeting R Shantilal.

For Tripoli: 25 bales cotton grey yarn A El Ejel

S S City of Simla for Ghent: 220 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

For Dunkerk: 30 bales hemp raw M Vissim; 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

For Antwerp: 120 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Gabbiano for London: 978 bags lentels L Dreyfus; 13441 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus; 29500 abgs linseed L Dreyfus; 10555 bags linseed Ralli Bros

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool: 1341 bags gr nut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

For Manchester: 50 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg: 19 bales cow hides D Abraham and Sons; 43 bales cotton waste N D Kaikini; 2400 bags myrabollams R S Tata; 50 bales woollen rags The Overseas Cotton Waste.

For Antwerp: 6400 pkts myrabollam K Tricamji; 213 bales hemp raw K Tricamji; 50 bales hemp raw H K Kesharwalla; 50 bales goat hair Haji E Dossa

For Rotterdam: 2000 pkts myrabollam K Tricamji; 672 bags myrabollam K Tricamji; 266 bags gum R Nathalal 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Cheos: 8 bales cow hides D Abraham and Sons.

For Ghent: 125 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

S S Silvaplana for New York: 100 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 100 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 141 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons, 199 bags cellery seeds D Abraham and Sons; 8320 bags myrabollam C Jivanlal

For Philadelphia: 110 bales d/j goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 3060 bags myrabollam P Mathradas

For Boston: 81 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons

**IMPORTS**

S S Castalia Agent Anchor Line from Glasgow: 122 cartons sewing cotton thread on reels; 48 cases sewing cotton thred on reels; 369 cases whisky; 987 phgs beer; 75 hhds ale; 150 brls pitch; 90 cases san eware; 2700 pcs firebricks; 239 pcs m s plates; 94 d/bags nuts and bolts; 220 pkgs rivets; 66 bdls glut rings

From Liverpool: 362 cases machinery, 383 bdls steel springs; 77 cases biscuits; 218 cases cottons; 68 dms chloride of zinc; 93 barls cardboard; 60 pcs valves; 107 pcs stl syres; 345 dms lubg oil; 225 bales old newspaper; 135 cases milk powder; 140 loose railway buffers protected; 60 cases aluminium circles; 51 cases toilet soap; 50 cases chocolate; 120 cts tiles; 100 cases cond milk; 65 cases non alocholic cordials; 575 bdls y m sheets; 160 kegs lubg grease; 52 bales linoleum; 50 d/bags stearine; 100 cases complete looms for weaving; 94 bales tyres; 60 cases empty cartons; 110 bdls finished cycle rims; 4426 bags soda ash; 200 kegs bicarb soda; 225 dms petal caustic soda; 200 cases muriate of ammonia; 667 dms bleaching powder.

From Port Said: 368 bales cotton

S S Barala Agent M Mackenzie from Bushire: 155 bags poppy seeds.

From Muscat: 303 bags dry dates; 69 bxs wet dates; 50 bags sardines.

From Karachi: 200 bags grax salt.

S S Dumfues Agent Grahams Trading Co (India) from Alabany: 98246 bags wheat.

S S Buifield Agent M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 7715 tons coal.

## INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 18

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES**

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent paper | 95/9 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 | 110/10 |
| 5 per cent 1945/55 | 114/7 |

**BANKS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Baroda | 112/8 |
| Bank of Hindusthan | 27/14 |
| Bank of India | 137 |
| Central Bank | 30/14 |
| Imperial Bank F P | 1520 |
| Imperial Bank P P | 367/8 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 48/12 |
| Reserve Bank | 112 |
| Union Bank | 5/13/6 |

**TEXTILES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmd New Textiles | 407/8 |
| Ambica | 256/14 |
| Arun | 215 |
| Arvind | 1150 |
| Asok | 202/8 |
| Bharatkhand | 2200 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 831/4 |
| Buckingham and Carnatics | 194 |
| Calico | 600 |
| Central India | 212/8 |
| Century | 217/8 |
| Colaba | 114/6 |
| Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills | 485 |
| Elgin | 112/8 |
| Gokak | 128/12 |
| Hukumchand | 168/2 |
| Indore | 46/4 |
| Jubilee | 213/2 |
| Khatau Makanji | 105 |
| Kohinoor | 226/4 |
| Laxmi Cotton | 480 |
| Madhusudan | 200 |
| Marsden | 97/8 |
| Morarji | 115 |
| Mysore | 86/14 |
| Nandlal Bhandari | 77/4 |
| New Great | 211/4 |
| Raipur | 675 |
| Rajnagar | 185 |
| Sajjan | 97/8 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 68 |
| Sholapur | 3175 |
| Simplex | 68/12 |
| Swadeshi | 210 |
| Vishnu | 1115 |

**HYDRO ELECTRICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Andhra Valley Ord | 1390 |
| Tata Hydro Ord | 148/12 |
| Tata Power Ord | 1257/8 |

**ELECTRICS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Electrics | 137/8 |
| Ajmer Electrics | 11/8 |
| Amalgamated | 12/6 |
| Bombay Suburban | 142/8 |
| Bombay Tram | 125/10 |
| Lahore Electrics | 445 |
| Surat Electrics | 167/8 |

**MISCELLANEOUS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 317/8 |
| Associated Cements | 111/12 |
| Belapur | 173/2 |
| Bombay Burma New | 146/14 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 427/8 |
| Bombay Steam | 213/12 |
| Bombay Telephone | 80/8 |
| Br B Petrol | 3/6 |
| Burma Corporation | 5/11 |
| Dalmia Cement | 9/11 |
| Indian Bleaching | 105 |
| Industrial Investment Tr | 40/8 |
| Indian Radio Ord | 380 |
| Indian Radio Defd | 390 |
| Indian Copper | 2/0/6 |
| Indian Iron | 28/10 |
| Mysore Sugar | 30/8 |
| Port Canning | 67/4 |
| Premier Construction | 61/4 |
| Rohtas Industries | 24/8 |
| Scindia Steam | 17/13 |
| Shivrajpur | 35/4 |
| Tata Oil | 37/8 |
| Tata Steel Ordy | 242 |
| Tata Steel Defd | 1085 |

**JUTES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Birla Jute | 17 |
| Howrah | 55/13 |
| Hukumchand | 7 |
| Kamarhatty | 508 |
| Kanknarrah | 380 |
| Lawrence | 356 |
| Reliance | 63/8 |

## BURMA CORPORATION

BAWDWIN MINE:—During the month of February 1939, 37,968 tons of ore were mined, including 36 tons of High Grade Ore. 33,300 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,110 tons of Leady Concentrates.

10,309 tons of Lead-bearing material, including 223 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 5,562 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—

6,250 tons Refined Lead.

485,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 1,590 ounces were recovered from the Treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 5,214 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 6.94 ounces Silver, 3.63 per cent Lead 57.29 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 800 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 6.718 tons Copper Ore.

100 tons Refined Antimonial Lead and 285 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 142 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

## *Produce Receipts*

Bombay, March 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 76,791 cwts. |
| Linseed | 21,051 cwts. |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 185 cwts. |
| Gingellyseed | 128 cwts. |
| Poppyseed | 33 cwts. |
| Groundnuts | 13,761 cwts. |
| Castorseed | 37 cwts. |
| Rice | 17,468 cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 3,514 cwts. |
| Cottonseed | 6,725 cwts. |
| Gram | 2,340 cwts. |
| Joowar | 1,176 cwts. |
| Bajree | 157 cwts. |
| Indian Sugar | 228 cwts. |

## STEADY TRADE BUYING IN LONDON RUBBER

London, March 8.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report:—

After going slightly easier on Thursday of last week with prices down about 1/8d. per lb. all round, the Market steadied up on Friday and half of the loss was regained. Since then the tone has been steady to firm and up to 8 3/8d. per lb. has been paid for Standard Sheet on the Spot, this being the highest price reported during the period under review. At the time of writing Thursday's fall has been entirely recovered and prices now show no change on the week for the near positions and a rise of 1/16d. per lb. for the more distant deliveries.

There has been steady trade buying throughout the period though no particularly large individual orders would appear to have been executed. The improving political situation on the Continent has encouraged all Markets, including the Stock Exchanges, and the public are beginning to take slightly more interest in commodities, including Rubber. Incidentally, Rubber Shares are once again coming into favour on the Stock Exchange here.

**MALAYAN SHIPMENTS.**

In our Report last week we were only able to give the figure of gross exports from Malaya for the month of February which amounted to 43,497 tons (January 43,332 tons). Imports showed a total of only 13,889 tons (January 19,049 tons). February nett exports of Malayan produce work out at 29,608 tons against 24,283 tons in January.

According to a statement issued by the Malayan Information Agency the estimated clearances of Rubber from the regulated area for February amounted to 23,500 tons. This should mean a reduction in port stocks amounting to about 6,000 tons though, owing we suppose to delays in transit, this estimate seldom works out correctly.

Of the total gross exports 6,770 tons (January 5,528 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 21,545 tons (21,504 tons) go to the U.S.A., 7,899 tons (9,127 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 3,278 tons (3,440 tons) to British Possessions, 2,942 tons (2,474 tons) to Japan and 1,163 tons (1,253 tons) to other destinations.

**CEYLON SHIPMENTS.**

Exports from Ceylon (Own Rubber) for the month of February amounted to 5,323 tons against 7,277 tons in January. The permissible monthly exportable amount for these months was 4,417 tons.

Ceylon's nett excess shipments at the end of 1938 amounted to 7,145 tons which added to her over-shipments for the months of January and February brings her total over-shipments to date up to 10,911 tons. During the April/June quarter shipments from Ceylon are almost certain to be well below the permissible amount however owing to "wintering" which is usually most severe in that quarter.

**DUTCH EAST INDIES SHIPMENTS.**

A Reuter cable received yesterday morning gave particulars of the gross exports of Rubber from the Dutch East Indies for the month of February. Shipments of Estate Rubber amount to 13,920 metric tons, equal to 13,714 long tons, while shipments of Native Rubber amount to 11,492 metric tons, equal to 11,322 long tons. Total shipments thus amount to 25,036 tons against 38,692 tons in January. Included in the January total however there were 8,126 tons exported under 1938 licences, having been put under control of Customs before 31st December, and the February total includes about 1,000 tons to which the same remarks apply. The total permissible exportable amount for the months of January and February was 52,625 tons, against which the quantity so far shipped under this year's licences amounts to about 55,600 tons. This slight excess will probably be wiped out during the current month.

**BRITISH MOTOR TRADE**

According to a paragraph published in the press yesterday the Morris Motor Co. report that their output of cars during February was a record for that month with a total output approaching the maximum output of the Cowley factory, namely 600 cars per day. This figure is usually only reached at the New Year and Easter order peak periods. Orders in February are stated to have exceeded those for February 1938 by nearly 20 per cent.

The Austin Motor Co., and the Guy Motor Co. also report excellent business with increasing sales. Other manufacturers have recently reported improved business. According to figures published by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders the total number of Motor vehicles (excluding cycles) for which licences were current at the end of last month was estimated at 2,292,803 against 2,144,583 at the same date last year

**PROJECTED U.S. "WAR STOCK."**

We see it mentioned in the press that the accumulation of a special stock of 200,000 to 300,000 tons of Raw Rubber to be kept as a "war reserve" has been discussed. It is stated that there are certain technical difficulties, including the question of finance and the necessity of keeping fairly fresh Rubber in stock. We would have thought ourselves that both of these difficulties could be very readily overcome if the U.S.A. Government chose to finance the purchase of say 50,000 tons of Rubber for each of five large tyre manufacturers on the understanding that they would keep a corresponding quantity always in stock over and above the stocks they normally carry. The manufacturers must be experts by now as to how to keep stocks of Rubber revolving so as to avoid possible deterioration through long storage.

As there are plenty of Estates willing to sell Rubber for forward shipment at round about to-day's prices the acquiring of the necessary quantity for shipment over a period should present no difficulties either and special negotiations with the Regulation Committee which are suggested in the press would not appear to be necessary.

The whole question has been raised owing to the Senate Military Committee's unanimous approval of the proposal to spend £20,000,000 spread over a period of four years on acquiring stocks of important raw materials. There would therefore not be any question of lifting 200,000 tons or over straight off the Market and the Rubber would be just as well acquired by forward purchases.

## LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London March 1st:—

**GOLD**

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £126,414,357 on February 22nd as compared with £126,414,257 on the previous Wednesday.

The Bank announced to-day the purchase of £5,566,983 of bar gold.

The Currency and Bank Notes Act of 1939 received the Royal Assent yesterday.

In the open market about £3,500,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the week. Sales were made by the Authorities, but re-sales were on a smaller scale than of late and, on occasion, offerings proved inadequate to meet a keen demand from the Continent, buyers in consequence being able to secure only a proportion of their requirements.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 20th ulto. to midday on the 27th ulto:—

**IMPORTS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Union of South Africa | £ 28,490 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 55,934 |
| British East Africa | 30,294 |
| Australia | 157,068 |
| New Zealand | 29,493 |
| Egypt | 11,843 |
| Netherlands | 8,550 |
| Belgium | 84,947 |
| Germany | 5,966 |
| Switzerland | 105,703 |
| Other countries | 10,334 |
| | £526,562 |

**EXPORTS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Union of South Africa | £ 41,800 |
| United States of America | 6,416,229 |
| Canada | 252,483 |
| Egypt | 36,209 |
| Netherlands | 50,847 |
| France | 2,304 |
| Switzerland | 113,848 |
| Other countries | 2,825 |
| | £6,916,545 |

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £550,000, of which £116,000 was shipped by the s.s. "Strathaird" and about £434,000 by the s.s. "President Hayes".

**SILVER.**

With the spot position made easier by selling for near delivery on American account, the cash quotation declined until 20.3/8d. was quoted on February 27th, the difference between the cash and two months prices having narrowed to 5/8d, the premium on cash recovered to 3/4d. yesterday, but eased to 11/16d. to-day. The two months quotation varied only between 19 3/4d. and 19 13/16d. and the week has been buying for this delivery both by America and the Indian Bazaars.

The market is rather quiet and although it appears fairly steady for the moment, movements in the near future may be rather uncertain.

The Indian Budget announced yesterday, made no change in the Silver Import Duty which remains therefore at 3 annas per fine ounce.

News was received late last evening from Washington that an amendment to the Treasury Appropriation Bill, to limit silver buying by the Treasury to newly mined domestic silver, was defeated in the House of Representatives by 155 votes to 135.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 20th ulto to midday on the 27th ulto:—

**IMPORTS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | £ 29,438 |
| New Zealand | 3,600 |
| Burma | 14,341 |
| Hongkong | 20,054 |
| British West Africa | 8,830 |
| Union of South Africa | 2,981 |
| Gibraltar | 10,370 |
| Aden and Dependencies | 9,364 |
| Iraq | 7,085 |
| France | 77,066 |
| Germany | 6,584 |
| Belgium | 8,995 |
| Other countries | 3,734 |
| | £201,542 |

**EXPORTS**

| | |
|---|---|
| United States of America | £ 17,500 |
| Canada | 5,615 |
| France | 569 |
| Germany | 18,800 |
| Other countries | 2,105 |
| | £ 44,589 |

## *THE UKRAINIAN PROBLEM*

(Continued from page 6)

time that the anti-revolutionary armies of General Denikin suffered disasters at the hands of the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks overran the whole of Ukraine. The Polish army began to retreat, together with the Ukrainians, who fought the Bolsheviks throughout the campaign. The Bolsheviks established in the Ukraine, the "Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic" which at least formally enjoyed a large measure of autonomy. That was the outcome of the whole emancipation struggle of the Ukrainians during the World War and the Russian Revolution. When the victorious Poles signed a treaty of peace at Riga on March 18th 1921 with the Soviet Government, it was also signed by the representatives of the "Ukrainian Republic."

### *Centre Of The Problem*

83 per cent of the Ukrainian population at present is to be found in Soviet Russia, while the remaining 17 per cent is distributed in Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia. Thus it is clear that the centre of the Ukrainian problem lies in Soviet Russia, both from the territorial and enthnographical point of view. Ukrainians in Soviet Russia number 30 millions.

Ever since the advent of Hitler in power, the Moscow Government have been strongly suspecting "anti-revolutionary" activities among the Ukrainians and during the years 1937 and 1938 there have been a great influx of genuine Russian Officials in the Ukrainian territories.

But the curious thing about the Ukrainian problem is the importance given to that province in Eastern Europe, where it is the least important, namely Carpathian Ruthenia. It is from all points of view the least Ukrainian of all Ukrainian territories. The Czechoslovak crisis brought this province to the fore only because it would be good pawn in the German designs in Eastern Europe.

To regard Carpathian Ukraine as a centre of Ukrainian nationalism is to under-appreciate the possibilities of that movement, which has for its main scene, not that tiny mountain district of Carpathian Ruthenia, but the vast plains along the river Dnieper, which have always been the scene of [illegible] culture and struggle for independence.

# No Compromise, But Struggle Against Imperialism

## *CALL FOR NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN: MANDATE OF TRIPURI*

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary, All India Congress Socialist Party and Mr. P. C. Joshi Editor, "National Front", the Central Organ of the Indian Communists, have issued the following joint statement:—

"Unity between the Congress Socialists and Communists was an outstanding feature of the Tripuri Congress and it materially contributed to its achievements. Socialist-Communist cooperation sought to unite all those who thought that a policy of taking the next forward step was a practical necessity in the interests of the national movement and that such a development alone afforded the basis of maintaining the unity of the entire Congress.

The resolution on National Demand is a step in the direction of political advance. The States People's resolution ends the policy of non-intervention and recognises that their movement is a part of the larger struggle. The Congress itself has emerged united and disruption which seemed imminent has been staved off.

**DIFFERENT EVALUATION**

Towards the end, this co-operation and accord appeared to break down. In the Subjects Committee, the entire Left voted together against Pantji's resolution of confidence in Gandhiji which implied a censure on Mr Subhas Bose and expressed doubt that Mr. Bose may form a Working Committee which may not enjoy Gandhiji's confidence. But this unity of action was not there when the same resolution came up for vote in the open session. In between events took place in the open session on the 10th which were evaluated differently by the two of us. The result was that while the Congress Socialist Party (C.S.P.) remained neutral on the resolution when it came up for voting before the open session, the Communist voted against it and made speeches in defence of certain amendments.

**COMMON PURPOSE:**

This difference in action between the Socialists and Communists is being misused by certain interested parties to destroy their growing co-operation and to discredit and weaken the C.S.P. itself. Resignations are being instigated under the slogan that the C.S.P. has capitulated to the Right and betrayed Bose. Similarly charges of vacillation are also made against the Communists. We want to repudiate these allegations on behalf of our respective leadership. The attempts which were made by certain uncontrollable elements to disturb the open session on the 10th and the unfortunate stand which Sjt. Sarat Bose took in opposing the resolution on National Demand created a difficult situation. It became urgently necessary both for the C.S.P. and the communists to dissociate themselves from these disruptive and opportunistic moves. This had to be done without giving up the stand against Pantji's resolution which was no doubt directed against Subhas Bose and, therefore, against achieving a united leadership.

**C.S.P. ARGUMENT**

The C.S.P. sought to combine the two tasks by remaining neutral on the resolution but at the same time making its stand clear in a statement made by one of us The Congress Socialists thought that, after the events of the 10th a vote against Pantji's resolution would be construed as a support to Left disruptionist tendency and would harm the unity of the Congress itself.

**COMMUNIST ARGUMENT.**

The Communists who voted against the resolution equally emphatically dissociated themselves from the rowdyism and Sjt. Sarat Bose's stand against the National Demand but felt that a vote against the resolution was essential to prevent the break-up of the Left whose unity alone could win the whole-hearted co-operation of the old veterans, as also the isolation of Left nationalists from Socialists as a whole, who together constitute the Left.

**UNITE AGAIN**

It is not our purpose to sit in judgment over the above two evolutions and the different lines of action taken. We appeal, instead, to all Socialists and Communists to close up their ranks to face the immense tasks that have arisen. Socialist unity was responsible for the advance registered in the Tripuri resolutions. Socialist unity is equally necessary to carry them to the mass of Congressmen through a widespread campaign.

Inside every Congress Committee we must report on the resolution on National Demand and through it popularise it on a mass scale. In every town and village we must hold meetings and tell the people that Congress has given the call for nation-wide struggle against Imperialism and declared that the time to assert the will of the nation through a Constituent Assembly has come. No compromise with Imperialism but struggle against it is the mandate of Tripuri. Congress has commanded all Congressmen, every Congress organisation, Congress Ministries and the entire people to work for this single aim and overcome the forces of disunity.

**HELP STATES PEOPLE**

We must make the most effective use of the resolution on States which pledges support to States Peoples in their fight for responsible Government and Civil Liberties. Such struggles are being fought in ever increasing numbers in some State or the other. Through our Congress Committees, we must work for active aid and effective guidance to the movement in our neighbouring State and press for the co-ordination and centralisation of all these local struggles as being actual preparation for the national attack against Imperialist rule.

To fulfil the above tasks, it is necessary that the Socialists and Communists work as one team. To re-establish such unity, it is necessary that the Socialists and Communists must together put all their pressure against any attempt to malign or disrupt the Congress Socialist Party. A strong united disciplined C.S.P. would most easily achieve socialist unity and successfully face the great tasks that await us all after Tripuri.

Joint work to implement the Tripuri resolutions and developing the agitational campaign against the Federation and a campaign of fraternisation with the States peoples' struggles would completely re-establish and cement socialist unity. What we together were able to achieve at Tripuri should inspire us to come together never to part again.

## Volunteers From Dhulia For Jaipur

(From A Correspondent).

DHULIA, (By Mail).

Satyagraha in Jaipur has created quite a sensation in Dhulia especially among the Marwari community. An association to help the Satyagraha has been formed. Two of the young workers of Dhulia Messrs. Shriram Potdar and Shet Surajmal, who offered Satyagraha at Jaipur were both arrested and kept in prison. To-day, two more Satyagrahis from Dhulia have left for Jaipur. They are Mr. Harnarayan Gupta and Mr. Badrinarayan. A meeting to congratulate them was held.

**KHADI WEARERS' MEETING**

Khadi wearers in Sindkheda Taluka are meeting in a conference at Kamkheda on the 26th March under the presidentship of Mr. Sahastrabudhe. Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Spinners' Association.

# Uncertainty Over Subsidy Plan

## SHORT COVERING IN NEAR MONTHS

### Market Nervous

Bombay, March 18.

**The advance in New York cotton prices on Friday was due to short covering in the near months, but the uncertainty of export subsidy plan checked the advance of distant months.**

**The market was nervous as traders understand that subsidy export plan was uncertain, but advise unhesitatingly selling new crops, because they think any measures adopted to accomplish administration's aims should prove decidedly bearish later.**

**NEW YORK MARKET**

**The market opened steady. Spot houses bought near months. Distant months were easy on Liverpool and Bombay straddle reversing. Trade was still confused by Washington outlook, market eased further on liquidation and nervousness of European situation. Finally market advanced on short covering and closed steady.**

**At the opening July was quoted a point up at 8.03 and declined 4 points from the opening level and July was quoted 7.99 which was the lowest level. Later on prices improved on short covering to 8.07 which was the highest of the day. Towards the close market was steady.**

**Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 9.02c. per lb.**

**NEW ORLEANS MARKET**

**The new Orleans cotton futures market was also improved and closed at a rise of 5 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices were advanced 4 points at 8.70c. per lb.**

**LIVERPOOL MARKET**

**The Liverpool cotton market futures opened unchanged with July 4.71. The market declined on belief that America intends to export cotton at world competition prices. The market closed steady at a decline of 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 9 points at 5.27c. per lb.**

**EGYPTIAN COTTON**

**Egyptian cotton futures market was also easy and Giza Futures declined 10 to 5 points and upper lost 9 to 2 points. The Alexandria cotton market was irregular. Sakels were up 7 to 4 points while Ashmouni futures were down 12 to 2 points.**

PRIVATE CABLES—

| | |
|---|---|
| New York July highest (2-54 p.m.) | 8.07+05 |
| New York July lowest (12-08 p.m.) | 7.99—03 |
| Liverpool July highest | 4.71 |
| Liverpool July lowest | 4.67—04 |

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Administration continues consider plans release loan cotton; opinion divided. Rallied on shorts covering. Fixing on buyers call.'

'Feel any plan for disposal loan stocks now increasingly agitated obviously bearish. Recommend selling also transfers old crop longs to distants.'

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

'Export subsidy more likely. Bearish Liverpool.

Apart from political uncertainties market uneasy on belief America intends export cotton at world competition prices.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Straddle operators selling here against purchases in New York owing to fear of increased exports from the U. S. A. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on 'call'.

Think fears export subsidy justifiable if confirmed. Do not expect big decline in Liverpool as New York likely to advance.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Understand subsidy export plan uncertain but unhesitatingly advise short position new crops because think any measures adopted to accomplish administrations aims should prove decidedly bearish later.

Last minute break March weakness Securities temporary unsettling uncertainty Washington developments restricting trading market recovering small scattered buying outlook uncertain.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 8.14 |
| May | 7.95 |
| July | 7.65 |
| October | 7.59 |
| December | 7.58 |
| January | 7.58 |
| March | 7.61 |
| Middling Spot | 8.89 |
| | Nominal |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Unquoted |
| May | 8.24 |
| July | 8.04 |
| October | 7.75 |
| Middling Spot | 8.60 |

11-00 a.m. RANGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | |
| May | Closed |
| July | |

NOON CALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | |
| May | Closed |
| July | |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 18.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 4,000 |
| Day's Export to Great Britain | Nil |
| Day's Exports to The Continent | 2,000 |
| Day's Exports to China and Japan | 7,000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| February | |
| March | 4.71 |
| April | 4.69 |
| May | 4.68 |
| June | 4.59 |
| July | 4.51 |
| August | 4.48 |
| September | 4.44 |
| October | 4.40 |
| November | 4.38 |
| December | 4.38 |
| January | 4.38 |
| February | 4.39 |
| March | 4.40 |
| Middling Spot | 5.07 |
| 10-12 a.m. Quotations. | |
| March | Deleted |
| May | 4.72 |
| July | 4.53 |

## Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 17

| | |
|---|---|
| GIZA 2— | |
| Spot | 6.95—10 |
| March | 6.77—10 |
| May | 6.88—07 |
| July | 6.94—06 |
| October | 6.97—05 |
| November | 6.97—05 |
| January | 6.96—05 |
| UPPERS— | |
| Spot | 5.95—09 |
| March | 5.81—07 |
| May | 5.83—08 |
| July | 5.86—07 |
| October | 5.77—02 |
| November | 5.79—C2 |
| January | 5.82—02 |

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. London on:— | |
| New Yorkk | 4.68.28 |
| Paris | 176.85 |
| Berlin | 11.66-1/2 |
| Madrid | 100.00 |
| Montreal | 4.70-5/4 |
| Amsterdam | 8.82-1/16 |
| Brussels | 27.33-1/2 |
| Milan | 89.02 |
| Berne | 20.69-1/3 |

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 17

Broach A/M opening 153 1/2 highest 154 lowest 152 1/2 closing 153

Broach J/A opening 154 3/4 highest 155 3/8 lowest 153 3/4 closing 154 3/8

Oomra March opening 142 3/8 highest 142 3/8 lowest 141 1/2 closing 141 3/4

Oomra May opening 142 1/2 highest 142 1/2 lowest 141 5/8 closing 141 3/4

Oomra July opening 143 1/4 highest 143 1/4 lowest 142 1/4 closing 142 1/4

Bengal March opening 117 3/8 highest 117 3/8 lowest 116 3/4 closing 116 3/4

Bengal May opening 117 3/8 highest 117 3/8 lowest 116 3/4 closing 116 3/4

Bengal July opening 117 3/4 highest 118 lowest 117 1/4 closing 117 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M opening 153 1/8 highest 153 1/2 lowest 153 closing 153 1/8.

Broach J/A closing 154 3/8

LONDON RUBBER

London, Mar. 18.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 7-15/16 sellers.

## AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, Mar. 17.

| | Season To Date | This Week | Season 1938/9 | Week 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CORRESPONDING. | | |
| Total in sight (excluding liners) | 8,187 | 103 | 12,379 | 191 |
| Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters) | 4,670 | 116 | 4438 | 147 |
| Exports from U. S. Ports | 2,811 | 80 | 4,743 | 99 |
| Of which to Japan | 703 | 33 | 414 | 21 |
| Of which to China | 57 | Nil | 61 | 5 |
| Of which to Great Britain | 387 | 15 | 1,425 | 25 |
| Of which to Germany | 373 | 5 | 729 | 20 |
| Stock at New York | — | — | — | — |
| Stock at U. S. Ports | — | 2,420 | — | 3,083 |
| Stock at U. S. Interior Towns | — | 3,009 | — | 2,458 |
| World's visible suppiy | — | 8,872 | — | 9,227 |
| Of which to American cotton | — | 6,472 | — | 7,348 |
| Forwarded to World's mills excluding linters) | 7,350 | 223 | 7,912 | 241 |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 3,488 | 49 | 7,197 | 86 |

U. S. Government certificated stocks are bales.

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 18

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 152 for Broach April/May delivery and declined to Rs. 151/4 on scattered selling. The market was steady at this level.

Liverpool was expected to open 2 points up, but it opened 7 points down, later on it was 15 points down, owing to the political uncertainties and the fear of releasing the loan cotton by Government. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach A/M | Rs. 150 0 0 |
| Broach J/A | 150 12 0 |
| Oomra March | 138 14 0 |
| Oomra May | 138 14 0 |
| Oomra July | 139 8 0 |
| Bengal March | 114 2 0 |
| Bengal May | 114 2 0 |
| Benga' July | 114 12 0 |

## Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 18

| | Extra Sprfine | Sup | Fine | FG | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M G— | | | | | |
| Bengal U P | | 124 | 121 | 118 | 115 |
| Punjab | | 124 | 121 | 118 | 115 |
| Rajputana | | 126 | 123 | 120 | 117 |
| Oomra No 3 | 148 | 145 | 142 | 139 | |
| C P No. 1 | 163 | 160 | 157 | 154 | |
| C P No. 2 | 154 | 151 | 148 | 145 | |
| Broach No 2 | | 157 | 155 | 153 | 151 |
| Surat | | 200 | 198 | 196 | 194 |
| Rajpipla | | 198 | 196 | 194 | 192 |
| Navsari | | 210 | 208 | 206 | 204 |

## Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 18

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 122/23 |
| Bengal Fine | 118/19 |
| Bengal F G | 116/17 |
| C P 1 | 155/58 |
| C P 2 | 147/48 |
| Arvi | 146/47 |
| Amraoti | 138/42 |
| Ellichpur | 145/46 |
| Berar | 138/42 |
| Malkapur | 137/38 |
| Khandesh | 120/30 |
| Jalna Sailu | 134/36 |
| Burwah Sanavad | 140/42 |
| Khandwa | 140/42 |
| Mathia F G | 110/15 |
| Broach | 152/53 |
| Punjab 4 F | 174/78 |
| Punjab 289 F | 206/09 |
| Sindh N T | 186/91 |
| Ankleshwar/Jaghadia | 193/96 |
| Surat | 199/201 |
| Navsari | 206/07 |
| Western Farm | 166/71 |

## Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 18.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yester-day | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | | 34,883 | 44,502 |
| Central India | 334 | 192,372 | 35,493 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 330 | 57,687 | 116,679 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 4,183 | 35,339 |
| Berar | 1,292 | 137,287 | 256,126 |
| Central Provinces | 440 | 30,802 | 56,284 |
| Total Oomras | 2,396 | 457,914 | 544,623 |
| Dholera | 248 | 129,104 | 43,356 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 2,155 | 2,385 |
| Rajputana | | 48,746 | 10,993 |
| Sind-Punjab | 275 | 274,673 | 429,290 |
| Broach | 4,156 | 201,452 | 40,497 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 25 | 15,826 | 10,368 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 77 | 21,090 | 7,625 |
| Cocoanada | | 84 | 12 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 2,544 | 1,394 |
| American | | 2,578 | 149,074 |
| Egyptian, African and Sudan | | 189,463 | 246,721 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | | 7 | 1,170 |
| Total | 7,177 | 1,345,636 | 1,487,708 |
| Arrived by road to 16th Mar. 39 | | 275,538 | ... |

## Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 16th Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yester-day | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 5,690 | 170,546 | 153,824 |
| Japan and China | 1,200 | 609,954 | 373,547 |
| Coast Ports | 52 | 20,660 | 39,081 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 166,201 | 236,063 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | | 6,107 | 10,174 |
| Total | 6,942 | 973,468 | 812,689 |

## American Cotton Figures

| F.P. Bales | 1938-39 | 1937-38 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 17-3-39 | 3488000 | 7197000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 17-3-39 | 19000 | 28000 |
| Exports to date 17-3-39 | 2789000 | 4740000 |
| Stock at Ports 10-3-39 | 2466000 | 3113000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 10-3-39 | 3048000 | 2477000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 10-3-39 | 980000 | 1203000 |
| Visible Supply 10-3-39 | 6592000 | 7398000 |
| Quantity in sight 10-3-39 | 8084000 | 12188000 |
| Quantity out of sight 10-3-39 | 7127000 | 7671000 |

## COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 43 1/2

Liverpool May Rs. 59 3/4

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 37

Liverpool July Rs. 49 3/4

New York Liverpool May 128 July 111

October 114 December 111 January 111

## Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 17

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELS— | |
| March | 12.27+07 |
| May | 12.31+07 |
| July | 12.28+04 |
| ASHMOUNI— | |
| April | 9.95—12 |
| June | 10.00—08 |
| August | 10.01—08 |
| October | 9.93—02 |
| GIZA— | |
| March | 12.11—09 |
| May | 12.18—03 |
| July | 12.22—03 |
| November | 12.24—01 |
| January | 12.24—06 |

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 18

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged to £7-8-6. London Paris exchange rate was six points up at 176.84 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.68.21. London silver prices declined 3/8d. with Spot quoted at 20 1/4d. Market was quiet, and business was small. Forward was offered 1/8d. down at 19 15/16d. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 0/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 53/6 and Forward was Rs. 52-9 1/4. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0. The local market was fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry and quotations were as under:—

GOLD

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 37 0 6 |
| Chaitra delivery | 37 1 0 |
| Chaitra Tejimandi | 0 2 0 |
| Vaishakh delivery | 37 1 6 |
| Vaishakh Tejimandi | 0 3 6 |

SILVER

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 52 1 0 |
| Chaitra delivery | 52 10 0 |
| Chaitra Tejimandi | 0 6 0 |
| Vaishakh delivery | 52 7 6 |
| Vaishakh Tejimandi | 0 12 0 |

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 20 |
| Forward | 19-13/16 |

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Bars Fine per oz. | £7.8.6-1/2 |

## Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 18

| | |
|---|---|
| London market— | |
| Standard copper cash (buyers) | £42-12-6 |
| Standard copper 3 months | £42-17-6 |
| Electrolytic copper | £48-15-0 |
| Bombay market— | |
| Yellow metal sheets | Rs. 40-4-0 |
| Copper sheets | Rs. 48-6-0 |

Tone: Steady.

## LONDON METALS

London, March 17

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper | £42-15-0 |
| Lead | £14-16-3 |
| Spelter | £13-16-3 |
| Tin | £213-15-0 |

## Gold Exports From Bombay

Gold valued at Rs. 8,98,188 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, March 18.

Two consignments of bar gold collectively valued at Rs. 13,669 were shipped by the s.s. 'Kenya' for Mombasa. The s.s. 'Strathmore' carried one consignment of gold worth Rs. 8,83,779 for New York optional London and another consignment of gold valued at Rs. 740 for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard in September 1931, now amounts to Rs. 3,18,94,96,272.

## PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay, March 18

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals:

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 48 per tola

Elephant Brand.

Platinum 97 per cent Rs. 47 per tola

Elephant Brand

Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 14 per tola

Anchor Brand.

Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 35 per tola

Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 100 per tola

Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 65 per tola

Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 55 per tola

Rhodium 100 per cent Rs. 165 per tola

## Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| April | £10-5-0. |
| May | £10-6-3. |

## Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 18

| | |
|---|---|
| Castorseeds May— | |
| Opening | 27 1 0 |
| Highest | 27 1 0 |
| Lowest | 26 15 8 |
| Closing | 27 0 6 |
| Groundnuts May— | |
| Opening | 27 8 6 |
| Highest | 27 10 0 |
| Lowest | 27 6 9 |
| Closing | 27 7 6 |
| Cottonseeds May— | |
| Opening | 22 14 3 |
| Highest | 22 15 9 |
| Lowest | 22 13 0 |
| Closing | 22 15 9 |

## Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, March 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 51 1/2d. |
| May | 52 7/8d. |
| March New | 49 5/8d. |
| May New | 50 7/8d. |
| July New | 52 5/8d. |

## Wheat Chicago

Chicago, March 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | dol 0.67 7/8. |
| July | dol 0.67 7/8. |
| September | dol 0.68 7/8. |

## New York Sugar

New York, March 17.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 1.94. |
| September | 1.97. |
| November | 2.01. |
| January | 1.94. |

## Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 18.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready Javas | 15 10 6 |
| Shipment April-May | 5 14 6 |
| Shipment June | 5 13 0 |
| Shipment July-Sept. | 5 12 0 |
| Java Spot | F. 6.45. |

## Sterling Purchases

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, the 17th March 1939, amounted to £505,000.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 18

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes | 95/10 |
| 2 3/4 per cent | 1948/62 Loan 99 |
| 3 per cent | 1951/54 Loan 100/12 |
| 3 per cent | 1941 Bonds 101/14 |
| 3 per cent | 1963/65 97/10 |
| 3 1/2 per cent | 1947/55 104/11 |
| 4 per cent | 1940/43 Bonds 107/12 |
| 4 per cent | 1960/70 Loan 110/10 |
| 4 1/2 per cent | 1955/60 Loan 116/8 |
| 5 per cent | U P Bonds 98 |
| 5 per cent | 1939/44 Loan 101/2 |
| 5 per cent | 1940/43 Loan 104/8 |

TAX FREES

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 per cent | 1945/55 114/6 |
| 4 per cent | 1953/63 Mysore 111/12 |
| 5 per cent | 1955 Mysore 124 |

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent | 1972 B P T 109/8 |
| 4 per cent | 1974 M Deb 108/8 |
| 5 per cent | 1954 M Deb. 117/8 |
| 6 per cent | M Deb 1954 129 |
| 6 per cent | K P T 1956 129 |

The market was easy.

## MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 18

| | |
|---|---|
| B C RATES— | |
| T T D D | 1/5 7/8 |
| LONDON— | |
| Bank's selling T T D D | 1/5 15/16 |
| Bank's buying T T | 1/6 |
| Bank's buying D D | 1/6 |
| Bank's buying 3 months | 1/6 1/16 to 30th June. |
| NEW YORK— | |
| Bank's selling T T | 287 1/8 |
| Bank's buying TT | 284 |
| Bank's buying D D | 283 1/4 |
| PARIS— | |
| Bank's selling T T | 1,309 |
| Bank's buying T T | 1,325 |
| JAPAN— | |
| Bank's selling T T | 78 3/8 |
| Bank's buying T T | 77 1/2 |
| Bank's buying 60 days | 76 3/4 |
| AMSTERDAM— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 65 3/8 |
| JAVA— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 65 1/4 |
| HONGKONG— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 84 |
| SHANGHAI— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 46 7/8 |
| SINGAPORE— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 156 5/8 |
| BERLIN— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 86 1/4 |
| CROSS RATE— | |
| New York London | 4.68.12 17th instant |
| Japan London | 1/2 1/64 18th instant |
| Hongkong London | 1/2 29/32 18th instant |
| Shanghai London | 0/8 1/4 18th instant |
| Java London | 8.79 3/4 18th instant |
| London Paris | 176.84 17th instant |
| London Belgium | 27.83 1/8 17th instant |
| London Switzerland | 20.68 1/4 17th instant. |
| London Berlin | 11.66 3/4 17th instant |
| London Stockholm | 19.42 3/8 17th instant |
| London New York | 4.68.21 17th instant |
| London Amsterdam | 8.81 7/8 17th instant |
| London Italy | 89.02 17th instant |
| Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet. | |
| Gold | £7-8-6 16th instant |
| Gold | £7-8-6 17th instant |
| Silver London Ready | 20 5/8 16th instant |
| Silver London Ready | 20 1/4 17th instant |
| Silver London Forward | 20 1/16 16th instant |
| Silver London Forward | 19 15/16 17th instant |
| Silver New York Ready | 43 16th instant |
| Silver New York Ready | 43 17th instant |
| London discounts 3 months | 9/16 per cent 16th instant |
| London discounts 3 months | 1/16 per cent 17th instant |
| London discounts 6 months | 11/16 per cent 16th instant |
| London discounts 6 months | 11/16 per cent 17th instant |
| Reserve Bank Rate | 3 per cent. |
| Bank of England Rate | 2 per cent. |
| Money:— | |
| Call | 1 1/2 per cent. |
| 3 months | 1 3/4 per cent. |
| 6 months | 1 1/2 per cent. |

Tone: Steady.

## INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 17

| | |
|---|---|
| Call Loan London | 1/2 |
| 3 per cent | 72 3/4 |
| 3 1/2 per cent | 85 1/4 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 | 99 1/2 |
| 4 per cent 1948/58 | 104 3/4 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 | 108 1/2 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 | 112 |
| 5 per cent 1942/47 | 107 1/2 |
| 3 per cent 1949/52 | 95 3/4 |
| 2 1/2 per cent British Consols | 69 |
| 3 1/2 per cent War loan | 97 |
| 4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90 | 108 1/4 |
| Indian Iron and Steel New Ord | 43/1 1/2 |

## BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, March 18

| | This week |
|---|---|
| Total bullion | £227,100,000 |
| Public deposits | £ 10,500,000 |
| (a) Other deposits | £142,000,000 |
| Government securities | £ 97,500,000 |
| (b) Other securities | £ 23,400,000 |
| Notes and coin | £ 49,500,000 |
| Notes in circulation | £477,200,000 |
| Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities | 32.65 p.c. |
| (a) Other deposits include bankers | £106 500,000 |
| (b) Other securities include discount and advances | £ 1,700,000 |
| Total deposits | £152,500,000 |
| Total securities | £120,900,000 |

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London dated 17th March, 1939:—

Week's unexpected European developments caused exaggerated fall due to the existence of considerable bull account. It is impossible to advise pending clarification position.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consett Iron | 8/4 1/2 |
| John Brown | 30/1 1/2 |
| Broken Hill North | 33/6 |
| Broken Hill South | 21 |
| Associated Manganese of South Africa | 4/7 1/2 |
| Kamra Tin | 1/3 |
| Kamuning Rubber and Tin | 2/1 1/2 |
| Tunnel Cement | 42/6 |
| O. K. Bazar | 22/9 |
| Bristol Aircraft | 21/9 |
| Westland Aircraft | 8/6 |
| Halesowen Steel | 9/1 1/2 |

# Small Rise In Tata Steels

## MARKET IGNORES WALL STREET FALL

### Cotton Mill Shares Remain Steady

**BOMBAY, March 18.**

**Wall Street broke sharply on renewed nervousness over European events and domestic considerations were completely ignored. Foreign selling was a prominent feature.**

**Yesterday U.S. Steel shares declined 3 1/8 dollars while Anaconda coppers declined 1 1/4 dollars.**

**The local market opened easy in sympathy with Wall Street, but reluctant to follow bearish advices. The main reasons being the recent fall and absence of long interest.**

**At the opening there was scattered selling, but the tone of the market was steady. At the decline there was some resistance on the appearance of short covering and prices advanced sharply.**

**Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1045 and after declining to Rs. 1037 advanced sharply to Rs. 1087 and closed at the same level. Cotton mill shares were quiet.**

## TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Mar. 18.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmd. Advance | 377 8 |
| 100 | BOMBAY DYEING | 831 4 |
| 100 | CENTURY | 218 0 |
| 100 | CENTRAL INDIA | 213 0 |
| 100 | CLOABA | 114 8 |
| 100 | Cooria | 95 0 |
| 250 | David | 75 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 310 0 |
| 1 | E. D. Sassoon | 0-3-6 |
| 100 | Finlay | 96 0 |
| 100 | GOKAK | 129 0 |
| 1,000 | Hindustan | 1,705 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 46 8 |
| 100 | Khatau | 105 0 |
| 100 | KOHINOOR | XD 226 8 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 475 0 |
| 250 | Madras United | 35 0 |
| 100 | Morarji | 115 0 |
| 250 | Model | 51 8 |
| 50 | MYSORE | 89 0 |
| 200 | NEW GREAT | 212 0 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi | 40 0 |
| 100 | PHOENIX | 225 0 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk | 68 0 |
| 1,000 | Sholapur | 3,200 0 |
| 50 | SIMPLEX | 69 0 |
| 110 | SWADESHI | 210 0 |
| 100 | Swan | 96 0 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1,115 0 |
| 1,000 | Westerns | 860 0 |

BANKS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50-100 | Baroda | 114 8 |
| 25-50 | Central | 30 14 |
| 500 | Imperial | 1520 0 |
| 125-500 | Imp. Conty. | 367 8 |
| 50-100 | Imperial Bank | 137 0 |
| 100 | Reserve Bank | 112 0 |
| 5 | Unions | 5-13-6 |

CEMENTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Associated | 112 0 |

INSURANCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Empire | 685 0 |
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 12 8 |
| 20 | Mercantile | 53 0 |
| 15-75 | New India | 34 12 |
| 200 | Oriental | 4,325 0 |
| 10-50 | Vulcan | 7-3-6 |

ELECTRIC

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ah. Old | 138 2 |
| 1,000 | ANDHRA | 1,392 8 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 11 8 |
| 50 | Bombay Tram | 125 12 |
| 100 | Bombay Suburban | 142 8 |
| 10 | Broach | 9 12 |
| 100 | Karachi | 190 0 |
| 100 | Poona | 172 8 |
| 100 | Surat | 167 8 |
| 100 | TATA HYDRO | 149 0 |
| 1,000 | TATA POWERS | 1,260 0 |

RAILWAYS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ahmedabad Prantij | 945 0 |
| 100 | C. Province, | 100 12 |
| 100 | Dh. Baramati | 101 8 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 96 8 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 101 0 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 95 0 |
| 100 | Sara Serajganj | 100 8 |
| 500 | Tapti Valley | 760 0 |

MININGS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | Burma Corp. XD | 5 11 |
| 8sh. | Indian Copper | 2-0-6 |
| 10 | Indian Iron and Steel | 28 10 |
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 35 4 |
| 30 | TATA STEEL DEFDS. | 1,085 0 |
| 75 | TATA STEEL ORD. | 242 0 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Alcock | 318 0 |
| 10 | Air Services | 8 9 |
| 50 | BELAPUR SUGAR | 173 8 |
| 200 | Bombay Safe Dep. | 840 0 |
| 250 | BOMBAY STEAM | 214 0 |
| 125 | B. BURMA | 428 12 |
| 50 | BOMBAY CONTY | 145 10 |
| 8sh. | Br. B. Petrol | 3 6 |
| 50 | BOMBAY TELEPHONE | 80 12 |
| 100 | IND. BLEACHING | 105 0 |
| 50 | Ind. Invest Trust | 40 0 |
| 100 | I. Radio Defd | 390 0 |
| 100 | I. Radio Ord. | 380 0 |
| 100 | Port Canning | 67 12 |
| 30 | Premier Con. | 61 8 |
| 15 | Scindia | 17 13 |
| 25 | Tata Oil Mill (nil) | 37 8 |

PREFERENCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5-1/2 | Amalgamated (T.F.) | 106 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 1,495 0 |
| 6 | p. c. Bombay Steam | 285 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.) | 74 10 |
| 5 | p.c. Central India (T. F.) | 564 0 |
| 6½ | p.c. Prem Const 1st. | 107 4 |
| 6 1/4 | p.c. Prem Const 2nd | 99 4 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 147 8 |
| 7½ | p.c. Tata Power | 1.560 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Steel 1t. | 210 0 |
| 7½ | p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 156 12 |
| 7 | p.c. Vishnu | 717 8 |

DEBENTURES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3-3/4 | p. c. Andhra Valley | 102 2 |
| 6 | p.c. Andra Valley | 105 12 |
| 4 | p.c. Bombay Telephone | 50 8 |
| 7 | p. c Sholapur | 80 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 106 6 |

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Mar. 18.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality Unchanged.

LONDON SPELTER.

London, Mar. 18.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand)

## ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 18

Bombay Dyeing (830) 822 830 828 832 831/4

Century (216) 213 215 216 217 218

Central India (212) 211 212 213

Kohinoor (227/8) 225 226/8

New Great (210) 210 209 212

Simplex (69) 68 69

Swadeshi (209) 208 209 210

Associated Cement (111/8) 110/8 111/8 111/12

Andhra (1405) 1392/8

Tram Ord (126/4) 126 125/12

Tata Hydro (149) 149

Tata Power (1260) 1252 1262 1260

T Steel Defd (1072/8) 1045 1037 1055 1067 1057 1070 1065 1087 1085

T Steel Ord (240) 237 238 237 239 237 240 239 242

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (156/12) 156/12

Bellapur (173) 172 173/8

B Steam (214) 214

B Burma (426/8) 422 427 428/12

## WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dollars |
|---|---|
| American Water Works Common | 12 |
| American Power and Light Common | 6 |
| American Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd A | 40 |
| American Foreign Power Common | 3 |
| American Foreign Power Gold D 5 per cent | 54 |
| American Foreign Power 7 per cent Pfd | 17 |
| Electric Power and Light 7 per cent Pfd | 35 |
| Electric Bond Common | 16 1/2 |
| Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd | 61 |
| Columbia Gas and Electric | 7 |
| United Corporation | 3 |
| Int Tel and Tel (Foreign) | 8 |
| Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent 1952 | 86 |
| American Tel and Tel | 159 |
| Sun Life of Canada | 445 |
| Western Union Telg | 21 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 35 |
| Great Northern Pfd | 25 |
| New York Central | 17 3/4 |
| Union Pacific | 98 |
| Firestone Rubber | 33 |
| Firestone Rubber 6 per cent Pfd | 104 |
| Texas Corporation | 42 1/2 |
| American Tobacco 'B' | 86 |
| Union Carbon and Carbide | 82 7/8 |
| Liggett Meyers 'B' | 105 |
| Alaska Juneau | 9 |
| Gillett Safety Razor 5 per cent pfd | 51 |
| Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 per cent Pfd | 73 |
| 5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965 | 57 |
| 6 per cent Japanese 1954 | 78 |
| 3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961 | 108 |
| Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961 | 86 |
| United States Steel | 57 1/8 |
| United States Steel Pref | 118 1/4 |
| Bethlehem Steel | 68 |
| Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd | 112 |
| Crucible Steel | 38 |
| Ludlum Steel | 21 |
| National Steel | 73 |
| Republic Steel | 19 |
| Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt | 7 |
| United States Smelting | 58 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 27 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 49 3/8 |
| Chrysler Motors | 77 |
| General Motors | 47 |
| General Electric | 395/8 |
| Boeing Airplane | 27 |
| American Radiator | 15 |
| Allis Chalmers | 42 |
| Lockheed | 29 |
| Eaton Manufacturing | 23 |
| Brooklyn Manhattan Transit | 10 |
| Consolidated Oil | 8 3/8 |
| Imperial Oil of Canada | 18 |
| Phillips Petroleum | 30 |
| Socony | 12 5/8 |
| Chase National Bank | 31 1/2 |
| National City Bank | 24 3/4 |
| Guaranty Trust | 263 |
| National Diary | 15 |
| 4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943 | 84 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996 | 99 |
| Cons Mining and S of Canada | 55 |
| Amrex Corporation | 24 1/8 |

Turnover 1,500,000 shares. Decline will probably proceed somewhat further but decline has been too rapid, therefore, we expect reaction.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Mar. 18.

Linseed La Plata Hull CIF. 11.0.0 Mar. sellers.

Linseed Calcutta London CIF. 12.12.6 Mar. sellers.

Linseed Bombay London CIF. 12.18.9 Mar/Apl. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria. 11.7.6 Mar/Apl. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull CIF. 10.10.0 Mar/Alp. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 18.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. 20/6-1/2 Mar. sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Unquoted.

Wheat South Australian. 22 Afloat sellers.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24/3 Apl. sellers.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 24/3 May/Aug. sellers.

FOB. Closed.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1939

## OBJECT OF STRIKE OF NOV. 7

## They Wanted To Establish Workers' Raj

### Mr. Munshi's Charge Against Communist Leaders

In reply to the cut motion regarding the Kania Committee's report in the Bombay Legislative Assembly the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi said:—

Mr. Speaker, I do not propose to lower the tone of the debate nor do I propose to adopt a manner more suited to the ears of the groundlings than the dignity of this House. I would only ask the forbearance of the House in order that it may consider the Kania Committee's report in a detached and dispassionate frame of mind. I can easily understand the anger of the two leading speakers from the other side; both were members of the Council of Action—

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: I was not.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi: My Hon. friend was not. Anyway the Independent Labour Party joined wholeheartedly—

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar: I accept the responsibility.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi:—and my hon. friend, like the Old Man of the Sea, sat on the neck of the Council of Action; and having done it, he performed various feats, to which I shall come in proper time. But the Kania Committee's report is their indictment, and it is but natural that they should feel exasperated and let themselves go at it in the only opportunity which they have in this matter. Of course, I fully sympathise with my honourable friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's indignation; it is mainly due to the fact that the report gives the credit—or the discredit—for the performance to the Communists and to Dr. Ambedkar, when he thinks that he is entitled to it. He thinks that he controlled the Council of Action, while the Committee came to the conclusion that the Communists controlled that body and that he was merely the fly that was sitting on the wheels of the engine. (Interruption) Let him search his own heart; I leave him to his own introspection. The whole technique, the drive and the organisation of the 7th of November was of able men, who had immense faith in communism and had mastered its technique. And that is why he feels that the Kania Committee had the temerity to tell truth—to call a spade a spade,—that the whole affair was communistic and not due to the genius of my honourable friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

WHOSE FAULT

Sir, it is said that the evidence is one-sided. It is one-sided, I admit. But whose fault was it?

Mr. S. V. Parulekar: Yours!

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi: Was it not the fault of my honourable friend over there (Mr. Jamnadas Mehta)? Was it not the fault of my honourable friend here (Dr. Ambedkar)? Why did they not come before the Committee? His grievance is, "Oh, but your terms of reference were such that we were precluded from proving that there was no disturbance at all and there were only atrocities by the Police. When the debate was raised in this House, you will remember, last September or October, I specifically stated that this was the meaning that Government attached to the terms of reference, namely, that if the very issue of disturbances was raised, the Committee should investigate and decide whether there was any disturbance at all or not, and that this view of Government would be duly communicated to the Committees. Further, the report itself makes it clear—only my honourable friend forgot to read the paragraph—that the Committee were quite willing to listen to the contention that there was no disturbance at all. This is what they say in paragraph 10:—

"The first point we have to consider is the origin of the disturbances which took place on the 7th November, 1938. The terms of our reference on this point have been objected to by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress on the ground that it is assumed in the terms that the disturbances were a result of the strike on 7th November, 1938. We may state at the outset that we did not proceed on any such assumption, and the Secretary, under our instructions, informed them accordingly."

Therefore, he has no grievance on that score. I know why he did not appear before the Committee; if these people had gone there they would have been convicted out of their own mouth. Then they would not have got an opportunity of playing to the gallery by commenting flippantly on every sentence in the report. Well, if there is one-sided evidence, as he calls it, it is not the fault of the Kania Committee; it is his fault more than anybody else's because he seems to think that he controls the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress.

THE ISSUE

Then, Sir, the issue here—I would like to ask the House to attend to it carefully—is not between Congress and anti-Congress; it is not between one party and another. It is really between those who want an orderly adjustment of political opinions and those who want to use violence in order to overawe the opponents. It is an issue between democracy and political gangsterdom, and the issue is whether the Kania Committee's report which blames the communists for the incidents of the 7th is one-sided and ill-informed. That is the only issue before the House.

As regards my hon. friend's criticism of the Committee I will simply endorse the views expressed by my hon. friend Mr. Patil. Evidently, my hon. friend Mr. Jamnadas is not familiar with the type of men who, whatever their associations, always do their level best to be just and impartial in discharging their duties. Mr. Kania is a senior and eminent Judge of the Bombay High Court; he was a distinguished advocate once, and because he happens to have married the daughter of a millowner he cannot be considered as disqualified from doing justice to the questions whether the police fired with justification or without justification or what the cause of the disturbance was. Then, Mr. Vicajee Taraporevala is an ex-Advocate-General, an ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court and the doyen of the Bombay lawyers; he is a man of unimpeachable character and integrity. Then, as regards Mr. Chagla, his only fault is that he declined to be bullied by my honourable friend into accepting a vote of censure against the Congress Government. Sir, these are really not worthy charges for any decent man to make or for a decent Assembly to listen to. The only issue on 7th was the honourable member again and again repeated, the Trade Disputes Bill. Well, Sir, that was not the issue. That I will show from the speeches of the gentlemen who were responsible for the incidents of the 7th November.

PREPARATION FOR GENERAL STRIKE

The issue was this. From the moment this Government came into power and relaxed their hold on the Communists, attempts were being made to stage a general strike in the city of Bombay as a preliminary stage towards a violent revolution (Cries of "Oh"). That was openly preached and even acted upon (Laughter). I know that my honourable friend Mr. Parulekar can laugh loudly but if he looks to his own comrades and to his own career he will realise the truth of what I am stating. Sir, we came in power on the 19th of July, 1937, and as soon as steps were taken to cancel certain orders, some of our Communist friends started announcing that it was time that there was a general strike. On the 25th of September, 1937, Mr. Nimbkar announced that it was high time that there was a general strike in Bombay. Immediately it was followed by several other leaders right up to the time when the Trade Disputes Bill came before the Assembly. Again and again it was stated "we must do something; we must have a drill of a general strike." That began from September, 1937, and, Sir, that was really the object of these people. Of course, it is very easy for people to say, "Oh, only a general strike," but I will show you, Sir, how most of the gentlemen who were in the active fight on that day view a general strike. I am quoting from one of these gentlmen. This is what Mr. Joglekar said:—

"There is certainly a very close connection between a revolution and a general strike. No revolution can be successful unless it is backed up and fortified by a general strike."

Sir, this is the gospel of the people who were responsible for the incidents of the 7th November according to the Kania Committee's report. (Interruption).

The Hon. the Speaker: When was this speech delivered?

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi: This was delivered in old days. I am quoting from the report of a case. Sir, this, is the relation which the Communists desire to establish between a general strike and a revolution (Interruption). It is not stated by anybody that they have since denounced their creed. Very well, what did they say prior to the 7th of November? Let us look at it. Did they want a repeal of the Industrial Disputes Bill? No. Let us look at their own speeches. This is what the editorial of the "Kranti" says. The quotation is given on page 10 of the report. It says:—

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 1)

A batch of Satyagrahis from Karachi arrived in Bombay by the mail-boat on Saturday for offering Satyagraha in Hyderabad. Picture taken on their arrival at Princess Docks.

## Parsis And Prohibition

### "Interference With Religious Beliefs": Text Of Resolutions Before Protest Meeting Of March 29

Mr. Fardunji Maneckji Pavri, Jt. Secretary, Parsi Punchayat Funds and Properties, addresses the following, by order of the Board from 209, Hornby Roa, Bombay, on the subject of Parsis and Prohibition:—

"The present Local Congress Government has resolved entirely to prohibit from 1st August, 1939, the use of any kind of liquor and today in the Island of Bombay, Salsette and Trombay. In this connection, my Trustees have received a requisition signed by 8300 Parsis upto now, for convening a meeting of the Parsi Jarthosti Anjuman, to pass resolutions protesting against the above resolution of Prohibition by the Government of Bombay. In compliance with this requisition, my Trustees have resolved to convene an Anjuman meeting of the Parsi Community on Wednesday, 29th March 1939, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall.

At all the resolutions to be moved and passed at the meeting have been now settled, I beg to send you herewith copies of the main resolutions Nos. 2 and 4 at the direction of my Trustees. I shall let you know hereafter the names of the ladies and gentlemen who are to move and support the resolutions. These resolutions have been received by the Trustees from the Requisition Committee for convening the Anjuman meeting and they will be moved in the meeting. We shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish these two main resolutions for the information of your readers.

I beg to send you herewith a copy of the English minute of Mr. M P Khareghat, I.C.S., (Retd.) J. P., the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds & Properties, Bombay about this matter. I beg to add that similar opinions with many more authorities from learned Dasturs and Scholars of our community like Sirdar Dastur Noshirwan Kaikobad Adarbad, the High Priest of the Parsis in the Deccan, Dastur Dr. Manekji N. Dhalla M.A., Ph.D., the High Priest of the Parsis in Karachi and Sind, Erwad Bomanji N. Dhabar, M.A., etc., have been published in the Jam-e-Jamshed, a widely circulated Gujarati newspaper published in Bombay".

### Resolutions For Meeting Of March 29

Texts of the two main resolutions (Nos. 2 and 4) referred to above are given below:—

RESOLUTION NO 2.

"This public meeting of the members of the Parsi community (generally known as the Samast Parsi Zoroastrian Anjuman) convened by the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet of Bombay, in response to a requisition dated 2nd March 1939, most emphatically asserts its opposition to a policy of total prohibition being generally enforced and particularly on the members of the Parsi community, and condemns the precipitate action of the Government of Bombay as at present constituted under the Congress Party in introducing prohibition in the whole of Bombay, Salsette and Trombay Islands, and states that the said indiscriminate enforcement results in:—

(1) a loss of 140 lacs to the Exchequer of the Government of Bombay which loss is sought to be prvided for by the said Government by the imposition of a ruinous property tax of ten per cent on the rateable value of urban properties of Bombay and Ahmedabad, thereby upsetting the whole economic and industrial well-being of this city in particular, and seeking against all principles of equity to impose a most unjust burden on a limited number of persons constituting property owners, including poor owners, and charity trusts who hold property for the benefit of the poor.

(2) crippling the finances of the Corporation of Bombay giving a serious set-back to all the progressive civic schemes of the said Corporation for the purpose of granting various amenities to the citizens, and also retarding and hampering the work of maintaining the health and well-being of the city generally.

(3) a serious and highly objectionable interference, in entire violation of the good Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 with the religious beliefs, rites and practices of the Parsis, whose religion does not prohibit the drinking of liquor but on the contrary recommends the same to be partaken of in moderation, requires its use in religious ceremonies and only forbids intemperance.

(4) a sudden loss of employment and business to a large number of members of the Parsi community, including a large number of Parsi widows engaged in the wine, liquor and toddy business, and without adequate and just compensation for the loss of invested capital estimated at Rs. 80,00,000/- and other financial and business losses being provided for by the Government.

RESOLUTION NO. 4.

This meeting appoints a Committee, consisting of all Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet of Bombay and.....to wait in deputation on the Hon. the Finance Member, the Prime-Minister and the members of the Cabinet, as may be necessary, with a view to represent in detail the grievances of the Parsi community on this question, and, if necessary, to present their case to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay or His Excellency the Governor General of India or the Secretary of State for India or the House of Parliament or any one or more of them and to take such other steps including the raising of a fund for this purpose through donations from the members of the community or by otherwise as they may be advised with a view to see that the religious feelings and the interests of the community are safeguarded and the rights of the community are preserved and further the personal liberty of citizenship, the birthright of every democrat is not curtailed.

### Mr. Khareghat's View On Parsis And Prohibition

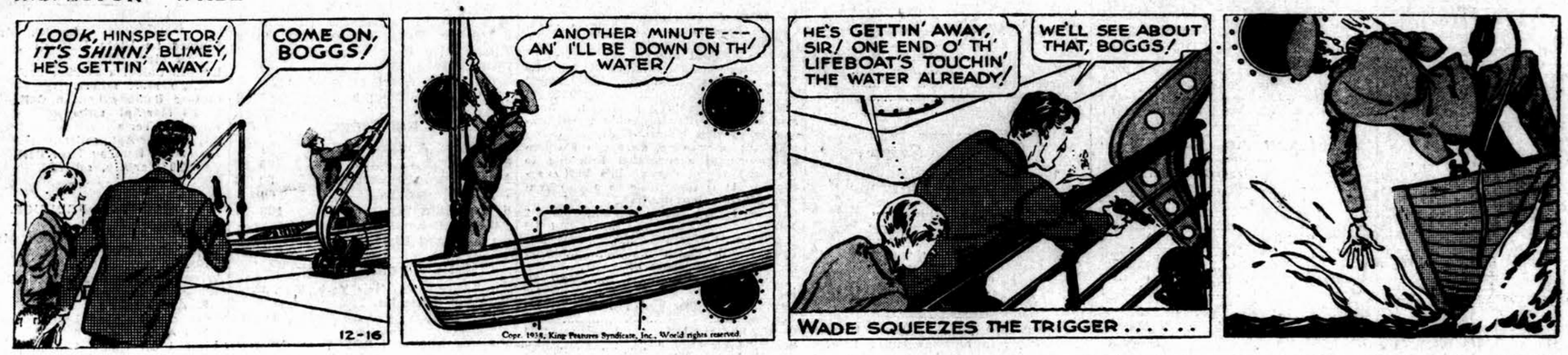
The text of Mr. M. P. Khareghat's note regarding the use of wine in Parsi ceremonies, with

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 5)

## Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE HAND OF POWER


LOOK, HINSPECTOR/ IT'S SHINN/ BLIMEY, HE'S GETTIN' AWAY/
COME ON, BOGGS/
ANOTHER MINUTE --- AN' I'LL BE DOWN ON TH' WATER/
HE'S GETTIN' AWAY, SIR/ ONE END O' TH' LIFEBOAT'S TOUCHIN' THE WATER ALREADY/
WE'LL SEE ABOUT THAT, BOGGS/
12-16
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WADE SQUEEZES THE TRIGGER . . . . . .

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